Alta Provincial Librarian

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The Wainwright Star

THE STAR JOB DEPARTMENT, THE HOME OF GOOD PRINTING, ALL AT MINIMUM COST

VOLUME VIII | WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3rd., 1915 | NUMBER 5

GILT EDGE FARMERS REAP AVERAGE OF BETWEEN 35 AND 40 BUSHELS

That Gilt Edge farmers will reap an average yield of between 35 and 40 bushels of wheat to the acre was the statement made by Joseph McClennan who was a visitor to town during the later part of last week. He said that the highest yield recorded had been 63 bushels and the lowest in the neighborhood of 28. Farmers at all points in the district are expressing general satisfaction at this splendid average.

Asked as to the progress of threshing operations, Mr. McClennan said that while all machines available had been working at full blast, the general expectations were that threshing would not be completed for two or three weeks at the earliest. Everything has been done to rush the work along but with such large yields and such big acreages, the Gilt Edge district is this year sorely trying the capacity of the available facilities.

Those being fortunate enough in having completed threshing include Messrs Peacock, Minter, Ross, Dononcourt, Trainer, Wilhelm, Goddard, Bisson, Pilkington, McDowell, and on the flats, Messrs Fox, Veitch, Aitken, Hirden, Church, Cole, Locke, Wood, Muddle and Moore. Those yet to complete their threshing include the McClennan Brothers, J. Esselment, Ed. Monahan, McNern, McLean, the Plaxtons, P. Teator, O'Rielly, L. Nicholl, R. McLean, C. Davis, Hugo Anderson and Olsen and many on the Sheepskin flats.

Excellent testimony as to the richness of this year's yield is given in the fact that from 26 acres, John Ross has 22 stacks of grain.

WAINWRIGHT BOYS IN FRANCE; N. COOK WRITES FROM BILLET

With aeroplanes at war overhead and with the roar of big guns that sounded like the continual beating of drums, Norman E. Cook of Wainwright sat somewhere in France writing a letter to his relatives here. The date was October 14th. On Monday evening the letter was received in Wainwright. It told the happy news that at that time all the boys of Wainwright were well; that they had been billeted in farmhouses to the nnmber of 30 per billet and the "feed" they were getting was "just great". Furthermore the letter told that on the following day Oct. 15th the boys expected to be in the trenches to serve four days in and four out. That this came to pass was evidenced in the casualty list which came over the wires on Tuesnay of last week, A. letter from France has also been received from Robert Lewes, the recipient being E. K. Smith. The censor, however, prohibits the transfer of much interesting news.

Mr. Alf. Cook has been transfered to Dunno where he will take charge of the pump station.

That Henry Ford of the Ford Motor Co. is pro-British, is evidenced in the latest move of the Ford Motor Company in its willingness to loan to Canada one million dollars toward the cost of its fight for the suppression of Germany. The following statement has also been made by Henry Ford: "Tell the people of Canada for me that I am with them heart and soul".

LOCAL GRAIN MOVEMENT

Wheat and oats approximating 2,500 bushels have been received daily with the exception of Sunday, during the past two weeks at the local railway yards since the opening of the season is estimated at 100 cars or 150,000 bushels. The fact that the local movement has far from reached its zenith, gives a good idea as to the splendid crop of 1915. Grain prices quoted at the local elevator this morning were as follows: Wheat, No. 1., 78; No. 2., 75; Oats, 26.

SUNDAY SERVICES IN LOCAL CHURCHES

At St, Thomas' church on Sunday, Holy Communion will be celebrated at 8 o'clock in the morning. Sunday school will be held at 11 o'clock and the evening service as usual at 7.30. The subject of address will be, "Saints".

At Grace Methodist church next Sunday the pastor, Rev. R. K. Swenerton B. A., B.D., will preach at both services. The morning subject will be "Faith", the evening "Wanted! Power!" The choir will assist in the service of song. The Sunday school meets at 2.30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

At St. Andrews' Presbyterian church next Sunday, the pastor, Rev. Thos. Murphy, B. A., will preach. The subject of the morning sermon for the congregation will be: "Brief but Brilliant" and for the junior congregation, "How Jack Paid His Debts". The subject of the evening will be: "Paid In Full". The choir will render special music. Sunday school and Bible class will be conducted at 2.30. A welcome is extended to all.

DONORS TO MACHINE GUN FUND ASKED FOR THEIR SUGGESTIONS

In veiw of the many avenues open for patriotic giving to greater advantage than that for a machine gun and in view of the recent announcement of Premier Borden in regard to the voluntary contribution of these weapons, it has been deemed advisable to cancel The STAR-Board of Trade Machine Gun Fund, to which several local and country residents have given donations.

As the result of this decision, The STAR will be pleased to receive suggestions from the donors as to the disposition of the present fund. The STAR will not attempt to adviso in this regard but will leave the matter entirely in the hands of those who were so patriotic toward what at first seemed a laudable undertaking. Suggestions at the earliest moment will be appreciated.

Consequent to a change in business relations, the Alberta Livery, formerly controlled by Messrs Smith & Pigeon, will now be managed by Herbert Smith. Mr. Smith solicits the patronage of all and guarantees good service and attention at all times.

LOCAL SCHOOLS CLOSE

Wainwright schools closed to-day for the balance of the week to afford principal and teachers the opportunity of attending the teachers' convention to be held in Edmonton on Thursday and Friday of this week.

BARN DANCE ARRANGED

A real old-time barn dance will be held at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White, east of the Trafalgar school on the evening of Friday, Nov. 12th. The barn is a recently constructed one and Mr. White gives the assurance that the evening will provide a right, royal time. A general invitation is extended.

RED CROSS STATEMENT

Following is the statement in connection with the recent tea and sale of home cooking held under the auspices of the local Red Cross Auxiliary:

By cash received from tea and sale	$36.00
By donation	5.00
	$41.00

Disbursements

Tea etc	$1.50
Bread	.15
To ham for sandwiches	.60
To dray	.50
To printing, donated	
To pillow ticking	6.35
To cash forwarded, R.C.S, Edmonton	13.90
	$41.00

QUALITY OF SPRING WHEAT EXCELLENT

The census and statistics office of the Dominion government in its report of October 15, 1915, states that the quality of spring wheat in Alberta registers 97 points out of a possible 100. This is over 17 points higher than last year, is one point higher than Saskatchewan and 4 points highter than Manitoba, and it is a figure that is so astonishingly good that it would be considered incredible if it were not for the grading returns that are being published daily at the various points of inspection.

WAR REVIEW SHOWS SERIOUS SITUATION IN SERBIAN AREA

Daily the situation in Serbia is becoming more serious with the Austro-German forces nearing the Bulgarian allies. The silver lining in the dark cloud, however, is the Franco-Serbian offensive which appears to be more formidable than at first appeared. Three divisions of Bulgarians have been routed in southeastern Serbia. Outside of this the situation is grave and London and Paris readily recognize the fact.

On the other hand, the Russian forces seem to have been instilled with new life and their offensive is unbroken after heavy pressure in the east. They have been subjected to terrific blows from May until October, but retain their morale and strength in a manner that brings new encouragement to their allies in the west. Petrograd military observers claim the great crisis has passed for the Czar's army and they look forward to a greater general offensive.

The Italians, who appear to have been in a state of coma for several weeks now announce that success has attended the offensive against Austria, and that the enemy has been driven from the second line of trenches on the whole front. Against the optimistic claims of the Italian war office is pitted the sweeping statement from the Vienna war office that all the desperate attacks of the Italians have invariably been repulsed.

WILL FACILITATE MAIL HANDLING

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to ensure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be so addressed as to give the regimental number, the rank, the name in full, the squadron, battery or company, the battalion, regiment, staff appointment or department, Canadian Contingent, British Expeditionary force, Army post office, London, England.

INSTALL TOWN SCALES

That the town scales would be installed immediately was the announcement made by Town Secretary Kenny this morning. The scales are now in Wainwright and work will be commenced and rushed with all speed so that the scales may be operating at the earliest moment. Their location will be on a site a little to the west of the firehall.

FIRE INSPECTION ARRANGED

F. W. Fish, at council meeting last night, was officially appointed fire inspector for the town of Wainwright and authorization was given him to make a fire inspection of the town on Monday next, Nov. 8th. Local residents are asked to determine at an early date that their stove pipes and the like, are in good order. Should the fire inspector find conditions existing likely to result in an outbreak of fire it will be necessary for him to make a report to council. Persons guilty of negligence are liable to prosecution

THEATRE MAKE PLANS FOR ACTIVE PROGRAM

"No stone will be left unturned to make our winter's program the most attractive in local theatre history". This was the statement made yesterday by O. J. Elder following his announcement that for the benefit of theatre patrons many unique offerings would be staged at the local show-house during the next few months.

Opening the season's program will be the appearance of the Dixie Jubilee Concert Company which will give one of its pleasing entertainments on Wednesday, Nov. 10. This will be followed by a dance. Perhaps the most important of the early events, however, will be the introduction of a new serial at an early date to be announced later.

Present at the offering of the first episode of the "The Diamond from The Skys", for such is this new serial, will be the Wainwright Symphony Orchestra, engaged specially for the occasion at an expensive cost. A score of the latest musical hits have been acquired by the orchestra and all will be given in the course of the evening's show.

And in addition to this, three special prizes will be put up for competition for lucky theatre patrons. The first of these is a five year subscription to the Wainwright STAR, the second a sack of Wainwright flour and the third, a parcel of groceries value of $3.00. Last but not least of the added features for the evening, will be the introduction of the Mutuel series of pictures to replace the Universal offerings which have been given in the past. This series, which are well and favorably known, will provide local theatre patrons the opportunity of seeing the antics of the well-known Charley Chaplin and many other well known actors of ability. The date of this grand show which will also be followed by a dance will be announced at the earliest moment.

TREAS. PATRIOTIC FUND



E. K. SMITH—Upon whose shoulders will fall the arduous duties connected with the treasury of the Wainwright Constituency Patriotic Fund.

Extension Now Made in Date For Discount

By an action of the town council at its meeting held last night, the five per cent discount period for the payment of taxes was extended until November 16th. The date set formerly was November 1st. The extension has been made owing to the lateness of the season and thus to give persons an opportunity of benefitting by the discount rate.

Prayer meeting will be held every Wednesday night in Grace Methodist church beginning at 8 o'clock.

Rev. H. Assiter will conduct Divine service at Heath at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Dave Hutchinson, formerly of Wainwright but now of Mirror, is visiting friends in town.

J. E. Davey left town on Monday evening to spend a few days in Edmonton. Mrs Archibald Crawford and Mrs. J. B. Milne are also paying a visit to the capital.

A. W. Hamilton, who has been employed at the local G. T. P. offices as first trick dispatcher, will leave Wainwright shortly for Regina.

A pleasing party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mohr on Monday evening at which many friends were in attendance.

The Epworth League of Grace Methodist church will meet next Monday night at the usual hour of 8 o'clock, when Mr. Sherman Mills will be in charge of the program.

A letter written on Oct. 13th and received in Wainwright yesterday told that Thomas Crampton, with other C. M. R's had been in the trenches, had taken their turn and had come out alright.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Ross and family wish to thank all friends for the kind sympathy shown them during their recent sad bereavement. Many floral tributes were given to the memory of the late Miss Reta.

Cole Steward makes the announcement that he has taken over the barber shop and pool room formerly operated by J. C. Shirley and is now open for business. The patronage of all is solicited and every endeavor will be made to give good service and treatment to all patrons.

PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN DAY IN WAINWRIGHT WAS SUCCESS

Patriotic Campaign Day in Wainwright on Monday last was highly successful and the start thus made toward the acquisition of $4,500 expected from the Wainwright constituency, was healthy in every respect. Full results of the day's work will be made known at a meeting of the executive and captains to be held in the council chamber on Thursday evening of this week, beginning at 8 o'clock sharp.

Of the many persons seen by the ten captains who took in hand the collection, the number of non-contributors could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. In one of these cases, one man had given a son to the cause—surely a glorious contribution, others are contributing in other ways. Isolated were the cases where contributions were not forthcoming on account of the principles of the fund.

The captains at work on Monday last were H. W. Crampton, D. M. Hyatt, J. Sutherland, W. E. Washburn, C. T. Lally, Matthew Greer, R. Kenny, H. Montgomery, J. Veitch and C. Eggar.

O'BRIEN AGAIN SKIPS JAIL; MAN KNOWN TO LOCAL MUSICIANS

James Micheal O'Brien who was arrested in the Wainwright hotel a few months ago after he had once escaped jail, is again at large having escaped from Fort Saskatchewan for the second time. O'Brien was sentenced to five year's imprisonment for shooting J. Bellans, an Edmonton bartender, some two year's ago and made his first get-away while awaiting trial. He escaped from the Fort at 6 o'clock on Friday night and on Thursday a message was received by The STAR from Edmonton that he was again heading toward the Wainwright district. O'Brien will be well remembered as the "find" made by the local band to the ranks of which he was about to enter as a well qualified clarionet player.

LOCAL ODDFELLOWS ELECT OFFICERS

Officers for the ensuing term were elected at a meeting of the I. O. O. F., held in the lodge rooms on Monday evening. E. K. Smith was elected Noble Grand, W. S. Clark, Vice-grand, H. W. McLeod, P. G. secretary and A. D. Ferguson, P.G., treasurer.

Intercession services on behalf of the king and his allies, the soldiers and sailors and the victims of the war, will be held in St. Thomas' church on Wednesday evening at 7. 30.

The following are offered for sale by C. T. Lally, to whom all intending purchasers should apply: 1 Remington No, 10 typewriter, perfect condition; 1 Ford car and 5 light mares and colts.

Literary, Social and Debating Club of St. Andrews' church will meet as usual next Tuesday. The Literary committee will take charge of the program the subject being: Modern English Poets". H. P. May, M. A., will give a talk on "The Romantic Poets", and Thos. Murphy, B. A., will speak on "Browning and Tennyson".

Under instructions from F. B. Gano, an auction sale of 26 head of fine horses will be held at the farm of Frank B. Gano on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, the sale to begin at one o'clock sharp. J. W. Stuart will conduct the sale. Further particulars are given in the ad appearing in this issue.

YOUNG PEOPLE ENJOY HALLOWEEN PARTY

About twenty-five of Wainwright's young people were present at an enjoyable Halloween Party given on Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Limpert, the "witches" in the persons of the Misses Merle Mabey and Mildred King and the "ghosts" in the persons of Mr. P. Ayrhart and Miss Helen Limpert, providing much amusement for the merry party. Games were played and refreshments served and the conclusion of the party brought the expression from all that the evening had been a pleasant one.

In the council chamber every Saturday afternoon from one until three o'clock, the president of the Red Cross Auxiliary will distribute sewing and yarn for knitting to those of the town and district who are willing to work for the soldiers. Full instructions will be given with each article. The aid of every worker is solicited. Mrs. J. G. Middlemass, secretary.

WINTER TELLS OF 68 BUSHELS TO ACRE

That an average of 68 bushels of wheat to the acre, all of a No. 1 quality was threshed from 10½ acres of land on the farm of William Wood in the Gilt Edge district, was the statement made on Saturday by Peter Winter, thresher. Mr. Winter said that his statement could be verified.

HERE IS THE QUESTION AND ITS ANSWER

"What is the good of a clear title here if the Germans beat us over there?" This was the question asked by Mr. Archibald Crawford in the course of a recent conversation which touched upon the seriousness of the European conflict. The question is one that could be used to advantage in stimulating the giving to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Every person giving the question thought can easily propound the answer. It would mean German hegemony in Canada, German cruelty. It would mean that Canada and Canadians would be subjected to similar torments now being suffered by little Belgium It is to suppress German denomination that the efforts of every single person are asked. The Canadian Patriotic fund is organized for this purpose, and so that the dependents of those now fighting Canada's fight, may be well taken care of. It is but your duty to contribute to this fund. You must either fight, pay, or suffer the consequences.



TAKE MY ADVICE

Don't waste time on inferior salves because they're a few cents cheaper. I have proved Zam-Buk best for Eczema, Piles, Skin Diseases, and Injuries. As a mother, you owe it to your family to use the best, that's Zam-Buk!

50c box. All Druggists and Stores.

TRY ZAM-BUK THE HERBAL HEALER

War Material on Big Scale

Mill Produces 2,000 Miles of Khaki in One Week

The chief argument advanced by the enemies of compulsory military service is the danger of crippling the essential trades of Great Britain, and particularly the industries engaged in the manufacture of war material. An idea of the tremendous scale on which war equipment of every description is being manufactured in Great Britain is found in statistics relating to the textile industries in Leeds and other Yorkshire towns where mills big and small are working night and day to turn out huge quantities of khaki cloth not only for the British troops but for those of the allies as well. The belligerent troops are now taking to wearing khaki and the other allies are evidently doing the same, for French, Russian and Italian officers are often seen wearing khaki uniforms of the regulation type.

In one big mill in Yorkshire 2,000 miles of khaki, about fifty-six inches wide, is being woven, dyed and turned into 200,000 complete suits for soldiers in a week. When the war started how and where to get khaki and tailors to make it up into garments quickly enough to keep pace with recruitng and needs of the forces in the field was almost as serious a problem as that of inducing men to enlist. Both these problems, however, were solved with equal rapidity.

Peevish, pale, restless and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

Transportation of Wheat Crop

Arrangements to secure adequate facilities of transportation for the western wheat crop are in the hands of a committee of the gvernment consisting of Sir George E. Foster and Hon. Messrs. Rogers, Burrell, Reid and Meighen.

It is anticipated that sufficient ocean tonnage will be available for the purpose and every effort is being made in that direction. The question of ocean rates, which are inordinately high, is also receiving attention. They showed an upward tendency before the war and the conditions which have since arisen including the scarcity of tonnage, have not operated to improve the situation.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"You must learn to feed your families scientifically, my dear women," said the food lecturer. "Certain articles of diet develop certain qualities."

"Then," asked a little woman in the audience, "would you advise against giving a quick-tempered husband a hasty pudding?"

He, so he said, was a millionaire, and she was a banker's daughter—at least she said she was as they spooned on the sandy beach by the water. They talked of the wealth that each one had, and their future seemed much brighter—and then re returned to his job as clerk and she to her old typewriter.

Pauperism Shows Large Decline

Pauperism shows a decline over last year in England and Wales, according to an official report just issued.

On July 31, of last year, 618,685 paupers were in receipt of relief, against 576,106 for this year.

Of the 576,106, 222,085 were maintained in almshouses while the others lived in their own homes.

"September is such a restful period."

"How so?"

"Some of your friends are not home as yet, and those that are home, are mostly under cover."

"This picture," said the artist, "is my masterpiece."

"You told me last month it was a pot boiler."

"I thought so. But a pot boiler is something you paint merely to sell. I can't sell it."

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.
Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.
Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE
Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Deal with the Pioneer Company Organized and owned by farmers. Grain handled on consignment or on track. Absolute security, prompt returns.
GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD.,
160 McDermot St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS'
DIRECTORY

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR
"The car that speaks for itself"
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.,
WINNIPEG
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

Canada Must Practice Thrift

Sir George Foster Says Enough Food to Feed all is Wasted Here Every Year

"What has made Great Britain capable of shouldering the finances of herself and her colonies, as well as of the allies and of looking into a future year with confidence in knowing that she would still be called upon again and again?" asked Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, Ottawa, addressing the life underwriters at their banquet at Toronto. "It is the thrift of preceding generations of the British born," he answered.

"We have every respect for the banks and for monetary centres and aggregations, but where have they obtained their millions? They would never have had them if Jones and Brown, the wide world over, had not been practising thrift and making little savings. That spirit of thrift has made it possible for the banks to exist and for monetary institutions to carry out their purposes.

"Where is Britain's financial strength? It lies not in the Bank of England, nor in the money strength of the great city of London. When the government wanted a loan it knew where to make the appeal and it appealed to the masses. And those masses, both in duty and interest combined, contributed the greatest loan and made the best responses known to history.

"But what we must think of is to look the facts in the face. Twenty-five years later we will be paying the awful consequences entailed by this war that is without equal in the history of the world. There is no fun unless you pay the piper. We cannot wage war and create incalculable sums of debit and credit without paying the cost. We are only on the outer edge of the question and there are only two ways in which these debts can be paid and the necessary sums provided.

"We must pay out of the capital and the savings and thus make the readjustment that is so inevitable. But how long would it be before the capital would be eaten up? How long would it be before we would have to call on the savings of today and future days? Only in the solution of that problem can Canada measure up to her responsibility and duty. But the misfortune is that Canada has suffered from too great natural riches and from easy banking regulations to have access to these resources.

"Canada has been in the habit of doing as little as possible for herself, and calling on the resources of the banks and lending companies, in the last few years. There has been a constant stream of money, millions and hundreds of millions, sums incalculable and beyond our simple conceptions. Credit has been too good, resources too great and optimism unbounded. We have unlocked the doors of the vaults and have revelled in loans.

"It would be folly for Canada to think of going to Great Britain and borrowing money now, even for the necessary things such as the building of enterprises or their maintenance after they are builded. We have grabbed the bit out of the teeth of optimism and have been making expenditures that would be better made half a century after this. We have done many foolish things with that constant stream of credit. But it must be stopped and Canada will have to pay her way as she goes for many years to come.

"We can only stop this by practising thrift. We can do it in a national way, but that is not the most important. We must practice thrift in the individual, in the home and in the community. The empire is giving of its best life and blood, laying them on the altar of human liberty and freedom, but our duty is no less at home than on the field of battle. We must stop the waste and extravagance, and we must do it by thrift. Out of our savings we will have to pay our debts, not only the debts of war, but in a much larger field. Our greater duty points out that after peace is signed, there will be lands that are dismantled, devastated and burned in different portions of the world, and these must be built up again. It will require capital to do that.

"The most wasteful people in the world are in the Dominion of Canada. The United States might say, 'No, you have not got that pre-eminence.' There was a time when the United States could say that, but she has since squandered her own natural resources. We in Canada, without population and natural resources find that saving and thrift come so hard. We are too lavish in our natural resources, our forests, agriculture, mines, fish and water powers. Thrift is the last idea that would come to our minds.

"But it is coming now. We must ask ourselves, how much more, if the war continues, can we support the pressure and the consequences entailed? There is the problem of the unemployed, the distress in the homes and the people without food. There is food enough in flesh and vegetables wasted in Canada every year to feed every hungry mouth, if conserved and saved."—The Monetary Times.

Banana Flour

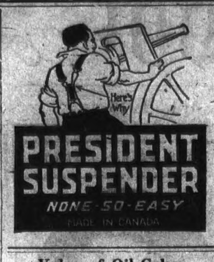
Meal of the Banana is Used Mixed With Wheat Flour

The manufacture of banana meal or flour as a regular industry promises to be an effect of the year realized by Jamaica. The diminished sales of bananas have led to careful experiments, and a consular report states that in one of these 537 pounds of fruit yielded 138 pounds of flour, the cost being low enough to make selling at twopence a pound very profitable. Mixed with wheat flour, the banana meal makes satisfactory and nutritious bread and cakes that housewives are urged to try. For bread the material may be equal to or somewhat less than the wheat flour, and for plain cake or gingerbread the banana meal may be substituted entirely for other flour, the usual ingredients being added.—Tit-Bits.

The Value of Sweet Clover

The introduction of a new variety of crop is to every man an experiment even in the placing of your ordinary crops on your farm you find one field better adapted to a certain crop than another. The same rule holds goods in the growth of sweet clover. A valuable feature in its favor is that it will grow abundantly on either hard and barren clay or shifting sands, thus providing an easy and cheap means of enriching the sandy soil and loosening the stiff clay.

On better soils it is a fast grower and gives off a large amount of pasturage, or, at least, two crops of hay, and being a biennial, it may be pastured the first year and hay or seed in the second.



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE-SO-EASY
MADE IN CANADA

Value of Oil Cake

Its Richness in Protein Makes It a Splendid Balance to Other Rations

Perhaps you are one who has never as yet acquired the oil cake habit. If so, the time when other feeds are dear, and when flax seed is comparatively cheap, ought to be a good time to make a start. That time is right now. Both beefmakers and milkmakers are feeling the force of the first of the two facts. For coarse grains high prices are available in spot cash. It is hard for dairymen or feeders to overlook this fact, and the evidences are plainly visible that they are not altogether.

Oil cake is worth its price as a food alone. But when it is considered that its richness in protein makes such a splendid balance to rations all too strongly inclined to run to the carbo-hydrate side of the table, the fact that with it as a balance these can be fed to far greater advantage makes it an economic factor, just like oil in the bearings of your machinery.

Added to this, oil cake or old process meal is a splendid tonic. Some feeds are inert, some are constipating, and others maintain an open condition of the digestive tract. Of the latter oil cake is the best. It will go a long way toward the realization of glossy coats, velvety skins and good general health.

Over and above all, oil meal is worth nearly its price as a producer of fertilizer. Our land needs some of its constituents, and often very badly. Now is a good time to make a profitable commencement of the oil cake habit. Order a ton to begin with, and when you have proven that it is a thing that you can't economically afford to do without, get a few of your neighbors in on it, and order a carlot.—Canadian Countryman.

It Rubs Pain Away.—There is no liniment so efficacious in overcoming pain as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The hand that rubs it in rubs the pain away and on this account there is no preparation that stands so high in public esteem. There is no surer pain killer procurable, as thousands can attest who have used it successively in treating many ailments.

No Excuse For Apathy

We have victory within our grasp if every man in the British empire will devote his whole energies to war service. That service can be rendered in a multitude of ways; there is none who cannot do something; yet after a year of war we find scores of men offering the feeblest of excuses for their self-indulgence and apathy. Now apathy leads to only one end in a war of this character. Reflection on the lessons of the past year constitutes a clarion call to service and sacrifice, and yet further service and and sacrifice. If any man hangs back let him ask what the German he affects to condemn is doing. For this war can be won, and won within reasonable time. But it can be won only by the British empire and the devotion of the whole resources of the British empire to this one supreme purpose.—Times of India.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Only More Horrible

A Philadelphia school teacher has lately been instructing her pupils in Grecian mythology. It is the plan to have the children read the tales aloud, and the next day recount them in their own language. One lad, to whom was given the assignment to render in his own language the story of the Gorgons, did so in these terms: "The Gorgons were three sisters that lived in the Islands of Hesperides, somewhere in the Indian ocean. They had long snakes for bait, tusks for teeth, and claws for nails, and they looked like women, only more horrible."

Disgruntled with Germany

Prof. Silver Says Austrian Sympathy Is With U.S. in Submarine Dispute

Prof. John A. Silver of Hobert college, who has been the guest of United States Ambassador Penfield at Vienna for several months, on his return to New York, said:

"I left Austria utterly disgruntled with the domineering methods of her Teutonic ally.

"Austrians always have been in sympathy with us and that sympathy was increased by the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Austrians resented this unwarranted and inhuman attack.

"Austria is cracking under the strain of the war.

"When the war began Germany sent in her commanders to direct the campaign and now there is not an army corps under the command of an Austrian."

Submarine Ethics

Under the British flag there are more submarines than any other country owns; the officers and men have shown the highest efficiency whenever a target has been offered, as incidents in the Baltic and the Sea of Marmora, in particular, have illustrated. The British contention is a simple one. Submersible craft must not be allowed to infringe the laws of God and man which all civilized States have hitherto held to be binding. In other words, the claim—and it is humanity's claim—is that these ships may be employed in legitimate naval operations, but that the murder of non-combatants, though the agent be a submarine, is none the less murder, whether the victims are passengers or sailors, and they are travelling in liner or cargo boat.—London Daily Telegraph.

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Germany's Task Is Hopeless

American Writer Declares Huns Will Strive to Get Peace

"From now on Germany will be found working in every manner possible to bring about a declaration of peace. She has driven into Russia about as far as she is likely to go because the territory already taken will require organization and if it is to be held it will require an army of occupation of 1,000,000 men. Belgium alone demands an army of the same kind totalling 250,000. When these immense forces are taken from the armies which must be used against the allies it can easily be recognized that the Teutonic allies have gone about as far as they can hope, and that they now have every reason to wish for a cessation of hostilities."

This is the view taken of the present situation by Mr. Arno Dorch, who spent ten months at the front as the representative of World's Work and the New York World. In that period he was with the British, the French and the German armies, and his observations lead him to believe that the organization of the two former, at the date of his departure, about three months ago, was as perfect as that of their enemies.

"I do not believe that the Germans can hope to penetrate the line of steel which holds them back on the western frontier," he says. "They failed to occupy Paris in 1914 when they had the bulk of their resources of men, artillery, etc., bent to the task, and I don't care how many army corps they bring to the west, I cannot see how they can hope to break through now with France and Britain thoroughly prepared for any eventuality. When I left the latter's defence was consolidated. It was hard as steel, from the sea to Switzerland, and it is my firm conviction that, if Germany makes any attempt it will meet with ignominious failure."

When war broke out Mr. Dorsh was in the old country. He went to the continent on the heels of the British expeditionary force armed with a British and an American passport. In Belgium he met Irving S. Cobb, Will Irwin and John T. McCutcheon, three famous American writers. They were in Brussels together when the Germans were pounding at the defences of Liege, and as the invaders advanced, the four hired a taxi-cab and went out to meet them. The story of their adventures has been thrillingly told by all the principals. Mr. Cobb has just completed a lecturing tour of America in which he amplified the incidents of the occasion from the platform. Since then Mr. Dorsh has penetrated the German lines twice and while having had some disagreeable experiences, found that his American citizenship was ample protection. There was no doubt, he said, of the savagery of the German soldiery in Belgium. The peasants, obviously, kept out of the way of their unwelcome visitors as much as possible. Their demeanor always was humble and unobstrusive. And yet the invaders went abroad armed to the teeth and ready to take the most extreme measures at the slightest indication of trouble. They were very apt to become panicky, and in such condition were guilty of terrible things. In Liege, for instance, a company of Germans occupying the top floor of a high building, which overlooked all other neighboring structures, and in which they were perfectly safe, were disturbed in some way, possibly by the firing of a shot, and rushing to the windows they filled every house in the vicinity full of holes. Consequently hundreds of innocent and sleeping people were killed.

That the destruction of Louvain was the occasion of a drunken orgy is the opinion of Mr. Dorsh. He says that the soldiery absolutely got out of the control of any of their officers who might have been leniently disposed. Not only did they fire the city, but they slaughtered citizens right and left. In a visit to the ruins some time after he had seen the bodies of twenty civilians taken from a cellar. No explanation as to how they happened to be there and no reason for their execution could be offered by the German officers who had been in charge at the time. They had simply been victims of the blood lust of the invaders.

Fighting in Temperature Below Zero

The fighting between the Austrians and Italians in the Alps is of an unprecedented character, being at an altitude 11,000 feet amid snow and glaciers, with a temperature of below zero. The struggle is often interrupted by thick, icy mist, which renders everything invisible.

Despite difficulties, the Alpini have climbed the highest peaks, dislodged the enemy, pursued them, and made many prisoners. These include Kaiserjagers, considered the best Austrian Alpine troops, who, when captured, did not conceal their admiration for their foes. One Austrian lieutenant, pointing at the Alpini, said: "These are not men; they are devils."

Some time ago a business man had occasion to see a theatrical manager, and on being admitted to the stage just at the conclusion of the play, he noticed that the leading lady seemed to be in a state of wild excitement. "Your beautiful star seems to be somewhat disturbed," said the business man. "What seems to be the trouble?"

"She is disturbed," answered the manager; "she got only nine bouquets over the footlights tonight."

"Gee whiz," was the amazed rejoinder of the other. "Weren't nine enough?"

"No," was the calm response of the manager. "She paid for ten."

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES SHOW BIG DECREASE

War Has Had Telling Effect on Immigration to Canadian West

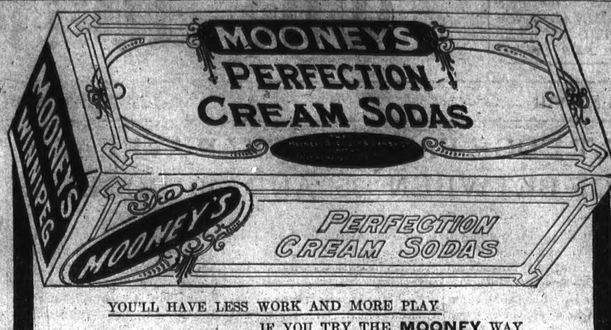
Homestead entries in Western Canada for the first seven months of this year totalled 10,279, a decrease of 5,843 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There were 2,954 fewer entries in Saskatchewan, 3,002 fewer in Alberta, and 145 fewer in British Columbia. In Manitoba the entries this year have totalled 2,350 as compared with 2,092 last year. It is interesting to note that during July homestead entries were made by 22 Germans and 164 Austro-Hungarians.

Chatty Neighbor—I suppose you don't stand for any war arguments among your boarders?

Boarding House Mistress—Oh, yes. You see, our biggest eater gets so interested that he forgets to eat, and our next biggest eater gets so mad that he leaves before the meal is half over."

"But what is his reputation? That is the principal thing."

"Well, papa, he is reputed to spend fifty thousand a year. That's good enough for me!"



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The MOONEY way means more biscuits, less home cooking: Because MOONEY'S BISCUITS are fresh enough and appetizing enough to take the place of the product of your own oven. For the daily meal you'll like

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They're the crispest, creamiest, most delicious soda biscuits ever produced and they're made in Winnipeg. A Western biscuit for Western people.

In air-tight packages or sealed tins.

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LET MOONEY DO IT

Some Swell Show

Canadian Describes a Quaint Concert at the Front

Private K. Thomas, who is "somewhere in France" with the Canadian troops, in a letter to his brother in Barrow-in-Furness describes a concert given by the Canadian division behind the firing line. He says:

"We got an old schoolhouse and some canvas and painted scenes, and cut up some biscuit tins and made footlights. There were some instruments left in an old town hall that the Bosches had forgotten to take. I wonder at them leaving them as they are so fond of music. They had put their feet through the big drum, but that did not worry us. We borrowed a piano, and it was 'some swell show.' The only thing to regret was that the place was too small and a lot of boys who did come four or five miles were unable to get in. We were asked to give it again, and we have agreed—that is, if nothing happens in the meantime. You see, if the Bosches think we are having a good time they send us a few shells as souvenirs for the artistes or anyone else who may get in the way."

War and Manhood

"The evil effect of war on a nation's manhood has been revealed in a remarkable manner by the Japanese conscription system," says the Japan Magazine, published in Tokio. "It is now just twenty years since the war with China, and the males born that year now come of age for army service. After an exhaustive examination of the physical condition of the young men born in that year it has been discovered that they do not compare favorably with those born either before or after the war. The very extraordinary decrease in the number of recruits fit for conscription this year, as compared with all other years since the war with China, shows a distinct effect on the birth rate due to war. As to physical condition, it is found that this year only thirteen per cent. of the recruits come up to the highest standard of physical excellence required by the army, whereas in ordinary years the percentage is about forty-two.

"You say that you were the only man at the summer resort?"

"Yes."

"How about the one who kept the hotel?"

"He was a shark."

Mining Stock Promoter—Where can I hide? The police are coming!

Chief Clerk—Get into the card index card case. I defy anyone to find anything in there.

Artist's wife (during quarrel)—You were quite obscure before I married you.

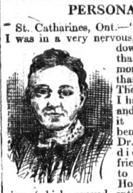
Artist—You didn't have any trouble in finding me.

He (at 11.30 p.m.)—Well, misery loves company, you know.

She (stifling a yawn)—Not at this hour, I think.

PERSONAL.

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Two years ago I was in a very nervous, generally run-down condition, so that I awoke in the morning more tired than when I retired. The doctors thought I had heart trouble and treated me for it but I got no benefit. I heard of Dr. Pierce's remedies through a friend who had been to your Invalids' Hotel for an operation (which proved entirely successful) and I at once got the 'Favorite Prescription.' I took three bottles altogether and at the end of three weeks I felt entirely cured and have been well and strong since, without a single bad spell. I stopped taking it about three months ago and am glad to tell any one how splendidly your medicine has healed me."—Mrs. John Lewin, 53 Niagara St., St. Catharines, Ont.



The mighty restorative power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription speedily causes all womanly troubles to disappear and brings back health and strength to nervous, irritable and exhausted women.

It is a wonderful prescription prepared only from nature's roots and herbs with no alcohol to falsely stimulate and no narcotic to wreck the nerves. It banishes pain, headache, backache, low spirits, hot flashes, worry and sleeplessness surely and without loss of time.

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Send fifty cents or stamps to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this valuable book.

Berlin the Objective

Allies Must Carry the War Into German Territory to Secure Victory

Belgium is almost completely under the heel of Germany, and a large part of France has passed temporarily into her control. In answer to all suggestions of peace from German sources it is said that so long as a German soldier remains in Belgium or France or Poland the allies will continue the fight. The inference that the allies will have accomplished their task when they restore the European situation as it existed in August, 1914, must be repudiated. They will not be satisfied with driving back the invaders. They are determined to do some invading on their own account. If they were to lay down their arms without carrying the war into German territory, the tremendous struggle would have ended in a sort of draw, and, reviewing the situation today, a draw for Germany would be a victory, or at least the nearest approach to a victory that she can hope for. Probably the allies would not be willing to sacrifice the lives of a hundred thousand men for the mere sentimental satisfaction of marching into Berlin, but if they were faced with this alternative, it would mean that Germany had not been utterly crushed, and utterly to crush Germany as a military power is something that Britain, France, Russia and the British colonies are absolutely determined upon.

There may be some difference of opinion as to whether reprisals should be made, whether Germany should be dealt with on her own soil as she has dealt with Belgium and France; but this difference of opinion will disappear if Germany keeps up her present campaign of frightfulness, destroying through pure devilishness, historic landmarks, dropping bombs upon undefended cities, and murdering helpless non-combatants upon the high seas. Arnold Bennett, who admits that personally he is against a policy of reprisals, says, after viewing Rheims and Arras, that he would give a year's income to see Cologne in the same ruins. If the war is not carried to some German cities as the Germans have carried the war to historic French and Belgian cities, the lesson of the war will not be burned into the German people; and unless this lesson is branded upon them it will have been a failure from the point of view of future civilization.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly kill the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

A Ruined Prophet

Herr von Jagow is another of the prophets whose reputation has been ruined by the war. Last New Year's Eve, although apparently in his usual health, he saw visions and dreamed dreams. "Let me," he said to an admiring Teutonic world, "make the following forecast: By the end of Februrary we shall have smashed up the Russians; the end of March will see the finish of the French army. In April we will finally start reckoning with Great Britain—which I expect to be finished by the middle of May. All Germany's enemies will be beaten before June, at any rate. We do not need to worry. Things are progressing excellently for Germany."—Vancouver World.

War Costs $70,000,000 a Day

A Berlin special quotes Carl Helfferich, imperial treasurer, to the effect that the expenses of all the principal belligerents in the war aggregate $70,000,000 a day, or nearly $3,000,000 an hour, day and night, Sundays and holidays. He said the heaviest financial burdens were carried by England and Germany. Germany, he declared, was waging war almost exclusively by means of materials produced by herself and was exerting all her producing energies. "The common expression that money stays in the country, may not mean much, but the fact that Germany wages its wars not with money but with its labor, exerted in its most intense form, means everything," he said.

The taxation of salt as a source of national revenue is common to many countries. There are ten countries in the world, namely, Austria-Hungary, China, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Roumania, Servia, Switzerland and Turkey where government salt monopoly prevails.

"Why do you call your book of poems a saga?"

"Because everybody who reads it wants to fight me."

"Do you think your boy will leave footprints on the sands of time?"

"He'd leave 'em anywhere. Just look at that carpet."

No Virtue in Radium

Not Yet Proved of Great Value as a Fertilizer

Radium is one of the newest fertilizers on the market, and as yet, little is known by the general public as to its real value though much has been said and written concerning it. At the Illinois Station it was tried out on corn and soy beans and found wanting in both cases. Out of 24 average results only 50 per cent favored the radium. In all classes the average variation from the check or unfertilized plant was so slight and so evenly distributed for and against "as to lead only to the conclusion that radium applied at a cost of $1, $10 or $100, per acre produced no effect upon the crop yields either the first or second season."

The experimenters at the Illinois Station claim that even if the radium fertilizer were to increase the crop yields "the effect would be that of a stimulant and the increase would be secured at the expense of the soil. Thus the soil would not be enriched in fertility, but actually impoverished by such treatment."

This year it is being tested out at the Ontario Agricultural College, but it is too soon yet to get definite information from this source. From present indications, however, it may prove of some value. Until its actual value has been determined we would advise the farmer to buy what he knows to be good.—Family Herald, Montreal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Our Navy and the Submarines

The navy has not astonished its organizers; it has merely revealed the resource and adaptability they knew it to possess. The devices used against the submarines are of its devising; they have been wonderfully clever, varied and successful; almost completely so against the smaller boats. They can not, of course, be mentioned; but their effect has been to make the daring captains and crews of the submarines more afraid of our navy and what it can do than the navy of the submarines. When the war began there was one chief foe of these vessels. Now there are many, as dark and elusive as they. A great secret sea-war has been carried on, much to our advantage.—The Nation (London).

Two ancient cannon balls were dug up recently by British soldiers when trench digging near Ypres. One weighs between 25 and 26 pounds, and the other just over 3 pounds. It is thought that both cannon balls are the relics of one of the numerous sieges of Ypres, which has had more than its share of bombardment. The last siege was in 1794, when the French took the town from the Austrians in a few days.

Not Ripe

Mrs. Justwed—These eggs seem very small this morning.

Farmer—Can't help it, lady.

Mrs. Justwed—Well, let my next ones stay in the nest a little longer.

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that fellow I am so dead broke that I have to sleep out doors."

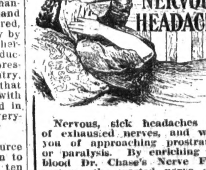
"Didn't that fetch him?"

"Naw. He tol' me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

The Only Way

"What a lively baby!" said Brannigan. "Have ye had his picture took yet?"

"Not yet," said his proud father. "I've tried to, but after an hour's lost labor the photographer advised us to go to a movin' picture studio!"



Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

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Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

WHAT CAPTURE OF DARDANELLES WOULD MEAN TO CAUSE OF ALLIES

DESTROY GERMANY'S HOPE OF COLONIAL EMPIRE

Greater than any Colony Germany has Lost in the Great Part of Asia Minor where she had Intended to Build a Second Germany with the Assistance of Turkey

Writing in New York Tribune, Mr. Frank H. Simonds says that at Constantinople as at Quebec a great empire and a magnificent colonial dream are at stake; the German place in the sun is being lost or won. The struggle upon the Gallipoli Peninsula, in so far as its immediate strategic results are concerned, is pretty generally understood. All men know, for instance, that if the Allies force the Narrows, and permit warships to appear before Constantinople, the way will be open for Russia's huge accumulation of grain to reach its market; and it will be possible for Russia freely to import the munitions so desperately needed. So far as Russia's campaign is concerned, the fighting at the Dardanelles is of the most tremendous importance. It is important, too, as solving the Balkan question. Greece will be rendered a negligible quantity with the allies in Constantinople. Bulgaria and Roumania will have to make their terms with the masters of Byzantine. Turkey will be put out of the fighting. The whole strength of the allies can be concentrated upon Germany and Austria.

But, as Mr. Simonds points out, important, and indeed vital, so far as this war is concerned, as will be the results of the fighting in the Gallipoli peninsula, where the Turk is fighting with his back to the wall, just as the point where he first entered Europe more than five centuries ago, they are more important still in that upon the battle depends Germany's dream of colonial empire. It is true that the British navy and British and French soldiers have already wrested from Germany all her colonies. Her flag flies today nowhere but in Europe. But greater than any colony she has lost is that great part of Asia Minor where she had intended building up a second Germany with the assistance of Turkey. It is true that she has not yet grasped the prize. If Constantinople falls she can never grasp it. She will be forever doomed to remain a central European power with not a square mile of colonial empire.

It is only in the past forty years that Germany has had the opportunity of acquiring colonies. By the time the German confederacy had been established as an empire, and she looked abroad, she found that practically all the rich territories of the world had passed to some other power, chiefly to Britain or France. Her expansion upon this continent was barred by the Monroe Doctrine, which she had never accepted, but which she has feared to challenge. There was one great field, however, in which, granted certain conditions, she need fear no rival, and that was Asia Minor, once the centre of prosperity and civilization, but now almost a desert, though rich in all the possibilities of industrial and commercial life. It was and is part of Turkey; but Turkey alone could not hold it against Germany. The first step, then, was to alienate Turkey from what European friends she had, to become her champions for a time, obtain necessary concessions, and then when the moment arrived, to destroy Turkish authority in the great colonial empire she meant to build up.

In a very few years the preliminary moves had been made, and with the greatest success. Germany became the favored friend at Constantinople, Turkey turned from Britain, and, assured of Germany's support, ceased to fear Russia. Germany encouraged misrule in Macedonia, meaning one day to establish her own order there. She stood staunchly by Turkey in her persecutions of Serbs and Bulgars. In 1908 her plans were threatened by the Young Turk movement, but arrangements satisfactory to both parties were made and Enver Pasha, the leader of the Young Turks, became a German agent. The war between Italy and Turkey, however, which Germany tried hard to prevent, was a more serious blow, not because Italy acquired Tripoli, but because Turkey's military weakness was revealed to the Balkan States.

They made war upon Turkey, and almost succeeded in driving her out of Europe. German diplomacy, however, averted this crisis, and succeeded in making trouble among the Balkan powers, with the result that Bulgaria fought Greece and Serbia, with disastrous results. The war had not the ending Germany expected, for Serbia emerged stronger than ever, and Serbia was the real barrier between Austrian territory and Turkish territory through which Germany had planned to run her famous Bagdad railway, for which she had already secured concessions. There can be little doubt that one of the chief reasons why Germany urged Austria forward against Serbia was her determination to have Serbia made a mere vassal state, so that the railway to Turkey could pass through Serbian territory. If Constantinople is lost to the Turk, then Asia Minor is lost for all time to Germany, and her last hope of a colonial empire is crushed.

Facts and Figures

Liquor Traffic is the Enemy of Labor and a Burden to the Nation

People are slow to comprehend the immensity of the burden laid on their shoulders by the liquor traffic. Some time ago I made the statement that it cost five times as much to look after the mischief wrought by the liquor traffic as the revenue receives from it. I also said that if the money spent in drink were spent in useful articles, it would give employment to eight times as many men as are now engaged in the manufacture of liquor. I was immediately asked for proof. That was easily done because I only stated what anyone can demonstrate mathematically for themselves. But that is much less than the real facts. Everyone knows that there is a great deal of expenditure and loss that cannot be calculated. For instance, very few know how much they give to private charities that are to a great extent made necessary by the drink habit. Losses by sickness, death, loss of time, loss by bad debts, etc., cannot be estimated. So that instead of being five times, it may possibly be double that amount.

Other places report a similar proportion. "Members of the Dauphin County Board of Poor Directors, Pennsylvania, have announced that caring for the victims of the liquor traffic costs Dauphin county, including the city of Harrisburg, more than five times as much as the revenue receives from the business. The revenues of the city and county from the liquor business amounts to $34,315.00, while the two governments spend $186,000.00 in partially remedying the harm that liquor does."

Professor Longacre of Washington, D.C., speaking at Atlantic City recently, said: "The liquor traffic is a revenue consumer. It takes five times as much to care for the criminals, paupers and orphans for which the saloon is responsible as the amount of the revenues paid to the government by the breweries and distilleries."

From a government report we find that there are 4,688 persons engaged in the breweries and distilleries. We also learn that there is one person employed in useful industries for every $2,582 invested. From these figures anyone can prove that the hundred million dollars spent in drink would give employment to eight times four thousand six hundred and eighty-eight. And if you add to this the amount invested in liquor manufacture, the sum total would give employment to nearly twelve times the number of men employed in the breweries and distilleries. In every way the liquor traffic is the enemy of labor, a burden on the sober man and a menace to the nation.

We pin our faith to facts. Give the people the plain, unvarnished facts and they will soon settle this question. Everyone can help in this fight against an enemy worse than the Germans, by taking the "Pioneer" or any other temperance paper, and when he has read it, handing it to his neighbor.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

To Promote Peace

Ford Planning a Submarine That Would End All Wars

When Henry Ford of Detroit has his conference with Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, in Washington, he has a great surprise in store for armament makers. Mr. Ford announces that he has plans for a new submarine "fish" that will outpoint anything now known and cost less than one per cent. as much as a dreadnought.

"It would be no trick at all to build a submarine one-fourth of the size of those now in use that could carry a pill at the end of a pole with sufficient explosive power to hoist the mightiest dreadnought ever built out of the sea—and I'm going to tell Secretary Daniels so when I see him," said Mr. Ford.

"And the best part of it is that these new submarines would cost only a fraction of what the present ones cost and only a fraction of one per cent. of what our latest dreadnoughts will cost.

"Submarines equipped with gasoline engines for their entire motive power can be made to weigh a quarter of what the present ones do. They can be made to be propelled and guided, not only from side to side, but up and down in the water, entirely by their own power. They can be made to swim around with as much freedom of motion as a fish.

"The submarines of which I speak are coming as sure as fate if the nations refuse to disarm. If we don't make the new boats first, some other country is going to. As soon as one nation has them perfected the other nations are going to find out about them and make them too.

"I believe that the greatest agency in bringing about peace is education. But if the time ever comes when they are needed, these submarines will themselves exert a wonderful influence in procuring disarmament.

"They will immediately make our $15,000,000 battleships obsolete. There will be no use in putting millions in ships that can't stand up against a terror of the deep that costs only a few thousand dollars. With the explosives that can be obtained the loss of life will be so appalling that the very terror of it will be an influence for peace.

"And, best of all, they will cost so little to make that it will hardly pay the people who now demand war for the sake of commercial profit and they will be forced to forget war and go into peaceful pursuits in order to make a living. When the profit in money is taken for war, desire for it will be greatly lessened."

Mr. Ford refused to disclose just what sort of an engine he believed could be installed in a submarine to give the power he promised outside of the fact that it was a gasoline motor.

Flame Fighting

Troops Go Under Fire in the Literal Sense

Describing the experience of flame fighting in Flanders, a corporal of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders says: "We go under fire now in the actual sense of the word, and I can't say that it is an enjoyable experience. I have seen prairies aflame out in the States but that is no worse than a schoolboy's bonfire, compared with what they are doing out in Belgium.

"If you get near enough you can easily imagine yourself frying, the heat is so hot, and then when the liquid gets on a tender spot the pain is unbearable. If you have ever tried burning a wart off with acid, just multiply the pain by a few millions and you will have a near enough idea of what it feels like to have one of these "kultur" brand of blowpipes turned on to you.

"There is one danger of this form of attack that only soldiers can appreciate. That is the danger of your ammunition exploding as soon as the heat begins to take effect. In my opinion, that is the worst danger of all, because it means that once you are subjected to an attack of this kind you may be forced to choose between sacrificing all your ammunition or being blown sky high by the explosion. When you remember that a man is often a walking powder magazine, you will realize how risky it is to be hanging about where these projectiles are.

"I saw a fine thing done by two drivers of the transport service who were in charge of their cart, loaded to the brim when one of these attacks developed. As soon as it began to get really sultry, these chaps realized the danger to all around them, and without any thought for themselves they rushed off to a safer place and began carrying away the cases.

"They had not got the greater part away when there was a terrific explosion, but luckily no one was any the worse; but if that had taken place where I saw the cart first the loss of life would have been terrible, besides helping the Germans in their attack. As it was, there was a young earthquake, of which the effects were felt for miles around.

"We all felt thankful to those chaps for their readiness to sacrifice themselves and we hope they will get official recognition. I know they were complimented by their officers for what they had done."

ONLY WAY TO PEACE OF WORLD IS ABSOLUTE DEFEAT OF GERMANY

DEMOCRACY OR MILITARY AUTOCRACY THE ISSUE

Yale University Professor Tells Americans that the Allies are Fighting for Principles of Freedom, and Waging War Against the Defenders of the Divine Right of Kings

In the opinion of Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale there is only one possible way in which peace can come to the earth, and that is by the absolute overthrow of Germany. Writing in the New York Times he says: "The triumph of the Teutonic allies, or even a drawn battle between the two mighty forces ranged on the two sides of the supreme issue, would not bring peace to Europe or to the United States, or peace and good-will among the nations of the earth. For teh temporary defeat or half defeat of the cause of independent nationalism and of democratic representative government cannot avail for their being permanently defeated. The cause of an autocracy supported by an armed force under the control of a divinely appointed war lord cannot be ultimately in the ascendency. There will be war in the heaven and war on the earth until this supreme issue is settled.

Prof. Ladd believes that the people of the United States have not yet thoroughly grasped the fact that the allies are fighting for exactly those principles to which the United States was dedicated. They are fighting for government of the people for the people by the people. They are waging war against the defenders of the divine right of kings. If the theory of the divine right of the kaiser to do whatever he pleased with the power with which he is invested, and answer to no one but God for his actions, were to triumph in Europe, how long would it be before an effort would be made to extend the theory to other parts of the world? The Monroe Doctrine, in the opinion of Prof. Ladd, would be laughed at; the integrity of China would disappear; Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland would probably follow Belgium into the Prussian maw; independence would be crushed in the Balkans, and Turkey would be given a free hand for further massacres.

For these reasons the sympathies of the people of the United States, and if need be their activities, as Prof. Ladd asserts, ought to be unanimously with the enemies of Germany. He reminds German-Americans that, while it is now true that Germany is fighting for her life just as certainly as is Belgium and every other belligerent country this was not true of her before the war began. A claim to this effect was both hypocritical and false. Not only was Germany rapidly expanding, but she was expanding largely through the efforts of the very power to which she ascribed a murderous jealousy, namely, Great Britain, for it was Britain that cleared the seas of the world of pirates, opened scores of free ports all over the surface of the earth and took the lead of all the other nations in extending commerce under the principle of the open door and free, or at worst, fair trade.

Prof. Ladd says that the issue of vastly more importance to the United States than any other issue that can arise in the war is: "Whether a representative democracy or a military autocracy shall be dominant in Europe and the Near East, and so most aggressive over the whole civilized world; whether the national existence of the weak shall be defended or mighty empires shall trample them under feet." He rebukes those citizens who think the interests of the cotton growers of the South, the interests of the beef packers and agriculturists in the west, and the interests of the importers of New York are worth considering when compared to the one great issue. He reminds them, too, how "savagely and shamelessly some of these same interests swindled the American government during the stress of the comparatively insignificant and causeless war with Spain."

After warning the people of the United States of the great peril that a Teutonic triumph would bring to their doorstep, he calls attention to another grave danger, that presented by the German-Americans, who are hoping for a German victory, and doing everything in their power to bring it about. Their propaganda means that they have become American citizens without any idea of the obligations thereby imposed upon them; that they do not understand the basic principles of government to which the United States is dedicated. These men, however signally they have failed in swinging American public opinion toward Germany, Austria and Turkey, nevertheless constitute a grave danger to American institutions, especially since they have banded themselves together avowedly for political purposes. The danger from them will not immediately disappear with the defeat of Germany and they may yet bring great trouble to land of their adoption.

Thousands of Enemy Aliens in Canada

Government Census Shows 165,775 Persons of Enemy Birth

That there are 165,775 persons of enemy birth in Canada, this including Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Turks, is indicated by a special report on Canada's foreign born population, recently issued. The figures, which have been compiled from the last census returns are of especial interest now that the country is at war. Montreal possesses 2,601 foreign born Germans, Austrians and Turks over twenty years of age, while there are 609 people in Berlin, Ont., who were born in Germany.

There are 121,430 Austro-Hungarians in the Dominion, this nationality largely predominating among those of alien enemy birth.

There are 39,577 German-born inhabitants and 4,768 who were born in Turkey or Syria. As regards subjects of allied countries, it may be pointed out that persons of French birth in Canada number 17,619, of Italian birth 34,739 and Russians 89,984. In view of the prominent part Bulgaria is playing in Balkan diplomacy just now, it is of interest that the number of Canadian inhabitants of Bulgarian birth is fixed at 1,666. That unhappy country, Belgium, has 7,975 of its citizens in the Dominion.

A curious fact noted is that in the city of Westmount only of all Canadian communities did the foreign-born females exceed the males.

From South Africa to Fight

Men of Botha's Army Cannot Wait For Enlistment of Overseas Corps

"A bottle of water and three biscuits daily composed the rations served out to Botha's army in the recent campaign," says a young English Dutch trooper encountered by a London correspondent. Having gone through the German-African campaign in safety, he and a party of comrades have come to England at their own expense to enlist for Flanders, being too impatient to wait for the contingent which is to be raised by South Africa. The young troopers anticipate that General Louis Botha will be given a close run in the elections by Hertzog. They believe the latter to be loyal, but say he is very jealous of internal autonomy for South Africa. "The intense enthusiasm of the overseas people is exemplified by the fact that this young trooper's family has already lost a father, killed in German-Africa, a son wounded at the Dardanelles and a daughter lost on the Lusitania, yet the mother who accompanied her son to England, is quite willing that he should enlist again."

The Valor of Our Fathers

Twelve months ago the Germans chose to assert and strove to believe that the valor of our fathers had departed from us. They have begun to learn what the race they so traduced can do and can endure. It is written large and plain in the trenches of Flanders and on the heights of Gallipoli. It will be writ deeper yet as the drafts which we are making on the manhood and on the inexhaustible resources of the empire give us fresh armies to fight on for what with one accord we hold to be the sacred cause of human liberty and of the world's civilization. No struggle less great than this could have brought out in equal fullness the latent qualities of the race. That the war has accomplished and is accomplishing. It has proved that we are as we have ever been—the true sons of the men who have humbled all that strove for a lawless domination over Europe. Come what may, we shall "quit us like men."—London Times.

Acts of Kindness

Rewards go to People Who Do Their Work Just a Little Bit Better Than is Expected

Miss Florence Moberly, a trained nurse, faithfully attended the Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, and later was equally kind in nursing Mrs. Batterson. Now comes the reward of $60,000, which is left to her by the will of the clergyman's wife. Not every act of kindness has a spot cash value of that extent, but it gets its pay large or small in some coin quite as good as gold.

A modest railroad brakesman aided an elderly lady from a train, and she was so pleased by the kindness that she told her son about him. The son happened to be H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, and the young railroader was lifted from one place to another until he became an important man in the business world. A street railway conductor in Philadelphia won a notable promotion and an increase of 200 per cent. in pay who was powerful enough to help the poor man who had helped him. A Philadelphia bank president says that the courtesy of minor employees brought to his bank a new depositor with $100,000.

The rule of life is everywhere the same. All the rewards go to the men and women who do their work just a little bit better than is expected of them. Nobody pays anybody anything for an act of insolence or discourtesy or ill-service. "You may insult me, but don't insult a customer," said the head of a great business to an elevator boy who displayed more rudeness than tact to his unknown employer. So that $60,000 reward for faithful nursing is only notable by the size of the appreciation, not in the quality of it.

Asks for Comforts

The National Service Committee Receives Important Announcement

The national service committee, the executive body of all nationally organized women's societies in Canada, and under whose direction the collection of comforts for the troops overseas has been placed, has received an important announcement from the Canadian war contingent association in London. The message was contemplating the formation of a central organization for co-ordinating the work of various luxuries to the British troops. Meanwhile the war office recommended the women of Canada, as with other portions of the empire, to concentrate on the following garments:

Mufflers, 58 inches long, 10 inches wide, gray, khaki or heather mixture.

Mitts, 8 inches long, short thumb, no fingers, stitches being cast off at the knuckles.

Socks, always essential, the leg at least 12 inches long, the foot 11 inches.

The Best Hour For Work

It is a curious fact in psychology that nobody can stay at the same mental and physical level for twenty-four hours together. In the morning you are more matter-of-fact, for instance, than later in the day. It is in the morning that the best brain work is done, too—brain work of the sort that requires industry and clear thinking. And it is about eleven in the morning that our body reaches its highest point of energy. In other words, you are stronger, though almost imperceptibly, at eleven in the morning than at three in the afternoon. You reach that highest point twice in the day, for about five in the afternoon the muscular energy has risen again. But from five onward it declines steadily all through the evening, and on till between 2 and 3 a.m.

Censorship Humor

Many Strange Discoveries Are Made by the Censors

Colonel Currie's amusing and very human stories of the censorship of letters written from the trenches are paralleled to some extent in recent London correspondence of the Manchester Guardian. The writer explains that the big schools, being in close touch with the front through so many of the boys holding commissions at the front, are almost daily the recipients of letters from the trenches. This explains, he tells us, the currency in the schools of censorship stories. To quote:

"Naturally enough the schoolboy turned officer is greatly tickled by finding himself a censor of other people's writing and many of the favorite stories in the schools are about strange discoveries made by these censors. One of them found out that six letters from soldiers to their wives and sweethearts were almost to a word the same. The officer was puzzled at this unanimity of sentiment until he found that one man had written so good a letter to his wife that he read passages aloud to the others, who, appreciating talent where they found it, asked for and got permission to copy it out for their own use, and a copy eventually lent to the men of another company for their use. It was said to be quite a common thing to find two letters from one man to two lady friends with no difference except in the address.

"One censor passed a letter which said, 'I am enclosing five shillings with this but I must tell you that it has to go through the censor's hands.' The censor testified on a corner of the letter, 'The censor has withstood the temptation.'"

Easy to be a Back Number

Something to Learn Every Day if You Are to Succeed

One of the easiest things, these swift moving days, is to become a back number. A lawyer may school himself thoroughly in the knowledge of his profession, but if he is to win, he must continue his study; there will be something for him to learn every day, and then he will wish for longer days in which to learn more. So with a physician, especially with a specialist. Every day is sure to add something to his particular science, and he must know it, if he is to lead. What is true of these two professions of law and medicine is true of every profession and skilled employment. The knowledge, which is all the time accumulating, one must have as certainly as the carpenter must have his tools.

That is why it is so easy to become a back number. Keeping abreast of the knowledge peculiar to one's occupation is hard work and constant work but the reward is abundant for the man who thus exerts himself. Years may come to silver his hair, but he is still the master of his task, and he will not be distanced by the newcomers in his field of endeavor. Moreover, his keen interest will keep him young, his continued success will conserve his health, and he will serve better and live longer. Don't by any sort of a let-down run the risk of becoming a back number.—The Columbus, O., Dispatch.

Erecting Wireless Tower In Far North

The naval service department received word that the men taken north on the schooner Burleigh had completed the foundation work for the wireless station on Maunsell Island, in the northeastern part of Hudson Bay, and also the erection of buildings to house the larger gang who will erect the wireless station at Port Nelson and by the spring of 1917 will be ready to aid vessels sailing in and out of the bay. Another wireless station will also be erected on Hudson Straits.

The Unsuccessful Farmer

Staking All On One Line of Production is Poor Business Policy

A few days ago, we won't say whether it was here or in a neighboring town, a banker was standing in a general store and watched a farmer walk in and buy 50 cents worth of navy beans, $1.00 worth of salt meat and three cans of corn. In a social conversation which followed the banker asked the farmer how long he had lived upon the farm he is now cultivating, and was informed that he had been there three years.

During that afternoon the editor and the banker were enjoying a social visit at the bank when the same farmer walked in and wanted to borrow $50. The banker informed him that business conditions were such that he would be unable to accommodate him. The farmer had scarcely gotten out of sight when in walked another farmer and applied for a loan of $100, which he received almost immediately.

This aroused the curiosity of the editor and he asked the banker for an explanation. He recited to us his observations of the forenoon down in the store and said: "No man is a safe financial risk who will stay on one farm three years and then buy navy beans, canned corn and salt meat to make his fourth crop on."—Exchange.

This gives us food for thought. Many of our farmers when they get into a special line of production forget that at the same time they might be producing the necessities of life without additional expense. The ranchers in the wheat sections of the west for a time produced practically nothing but wheat. Gradually, however, they realized that the buying of vegetables, fruits and meats was running away with a large percentage of the profits. In some of the dairy districts farmers sell milk, and buy meat from the butcher, bread from the baker and fruit from the storekeeper. Of course not all of them do but the practice is not uncommon. The reason of it is in the majority of cases that they have not stopped to think what it means. It is an undisputed fact that practically all the food can be and should be produced at home, but usually the farmer who makes a business of producing some special crop becomes a buyer of nearly everything else.—Montreal Family Herald.

This Seems the Worst

Culmination of Inhumanity and Stupidity

By what process of reasoning can the Germans conceive that by murdering powerless non-combatants by Zeppelin night attacks on cities they can conquer a spirited and brave foe?

Would it not be common sense to believe that such attacks would stir all the virile blood in the most sluggish shirker of military duty and prompt every Briton to rally to the defence of his children and womenkind, no matter how indifferent he might be to any military enterprise in which the government of his country chose to embark?

Of all the stupid as well as inhuman things that the Germans have done during the past year this seems the worst.—New York Sun.

First Ascent of Mt. Geikie

Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour announced, on returning from Albrta and British Columbia that he and Prof. Edward W. D. Holway, of the department of botany of the University of Minnesota, had climbed to the summit of Mount Geikie, in Alberta.

It was asserted that they were the first to attain the summit of that mountain, 11,016 feet high.

The final ascent was made on Aug. 5, Dr. Gilmour said. The physician added that 5,000 feet of the way was up a nearly sheer wall of ice and snow, in which the explorers had to cut steps.

Both Dr. Gilmour and Prof. Holway are members of the Canadian Alpine club and the American Alpine club.

Patriotic Acre Fund

Over Five Thousand Acres Have Been Contributed by Saskatchewan Farmers

Secretary J. B. Musselman of the Grain Growers' association, in an interview in regard to the Saskatchewan farmers' patriotic acre scheme, stated that a conservative estimate placed the number of acres contributed at not less than 5,000 which should represent approximately 100,000 bushels of wheat or 5,000,000 pounds of flour.

A great number of foreigners had contributed to the fund, full books of forms having been received where every form had been signed by foreigners, including Scandinavians, French, a number of Germans and Austrians and a sprinkling of Roumanians and Serbs.

"We have received the hearty co-operation of the elevator companies in handling this contribution," said Mr. Musselman. "All the elevator companies, including the Saskatchewan Elevator Company, have agreed to accept any wheat offered for contribution to this fund and to issue for it graded storage tickets payable to the trustees of the fund. Those elevator companies will each respectively purchase the wheat for which they have issued those tickets at full carload track prices at the point of shipment, plus one cent per bushel.

"The wheat contributed is to be turned into flour which is to be a gift from the grain growers of Saskatchewan to the Imperial government. In order that an absolutely uniform grade of flour may be included in the shipment it is decided to have the grain ground by one of the largest millers in Saskatchewan. The Robin Hood Mills are assisting the fund by grinding flour at a nominal charge in order to lend assistance to the undertaking.

"The federal government is lending its hearty co-operation. The Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, has given his assurance to me personally that the Dominion government will make arrangements for the transportation of the flour contributed from an Atlantic port to Liverpool free of any cost to the fund. The flour will be taken in bags containing the emblem of the association so that the purchasers will know that it is a loyal gift from Canada. As the flour will have to be assembled at one point, it is intended to ship it out in solid train loads from Moose Jaw."

An All-Canadian Company

Now Being Raised in Winnipeg For Active-Service

A movement has been started to raise an all-Canadian company by the 106th Regiment Winnipeg Light Infantry. This regiment formed a part of the 10th Battalion, which led the charge at St. Julien, only ninety-two answering roll call after the battle. Since the announcement in the press a large number of prospective recruits have come forward with a view to offering their services. The organizers intend getting the names of All-Canadians who wish to offer themselves and when a sufficient number have been secured, the company will be offered to the next battalion organized in Winnipeg, which, in all probability, will be the Winnipeg Light Infantry.

Every regiment on active service has a large percentage native-born, but it is felt that an All-Canadian company will have the effect of a greater number offering their services to the empire. That famous organization, the North End Athletic association, of Winnipeg, who already have over sixty of its members on active service, has promised to raise another platoon and the organizers would like to hear from any clubs or individuals throughout the west who are qualified to join this company. Address all communications to the adjutant, 106th Regiment, Winnipeg Light Infantry.

German "Missionaries"

The official reports on the subject of the Germans in India, show that out of 1,104 known to be living in the country, 554 have been concentrated into one place of residence, but not interned, while 550 have been permitted to stay in their usual place of residence. A total of 591, out of the two classes, is composed of missionaries. When the war began it was soon discovered that the German missionaries were Germans first and missionaries afterwards.—Hamilton Times.

Does Farming Pay

Venture of Two Medicine Hat Men Would Indicate That it Does

The following account of the success of two Medicine Hat men is from the Calgary Herald:

Thirty-two thousand dollars that grew into more than a hundred thousand within six months is a good speculation even during boom times. It is more decidedly so these days. Two Medicine Hat men have done it, and they did not have to sell a lot or locate an industry.

Down near Bowell, a short distance out of Medicine Hat, there is a 6,400 acre tract owned by the Canadian Wheat Lands Company. In 1914 this was cropped to 6,000 acres, but the crop did not materialize, the grain barely sprouting and then withering in the dry weather.

In the winter of 1914-15 several people looked at this land with a view of putting it in crop, the company owning it having decided not to do so themselves. Banks refused to finance the venture. A prominent Canadian financier with headquarters in London was approached and refused, other financiers looked into the matter and it did not look good.

The two Medicine Hat business men, E. M. Ginther and W. B. Finlay, decided to speculate with it. They had no ready money and they rustled to find it. The rental of the tract, with machinery to work it, was $2 per acre, the cropping and harvesting would run about $24,000 more. They tried the banks and failed, they tried financial corporations and were refused. Finally they found a private citizen who had the money and who would loan it for six months at ten per cent. interest. March, 1915, they took the first instalment of the loan.

Owing to the fact that the crop on the land had been a failure the year before and the ground was broken and worked the speculators decided to disk their seed in. They took several things into consideration. They knew the ground had been well prepared for the 1914 crop and that it was practically summer fallow. They counted on it being in shape to conserve much moisture from the late fall rains and the heavy snow fall.

They seeded 3,000 acres in wheat, 1,000 to oats and flax, the total cost being $37,000, obtained by the six months loan at ten per cent. interest.

Their crop this fall is 125,000 bushels of wheat, 18,000 bushels of oats and 7,000 bushels of flax. In August they sold 10,000 bushels of wheat for $1.00¾ at Bowell. The total crop will bring about $125,000. After the mortgage is paid there will be a profit of about $85,000 left for Messrs. Finlay and Ginther to pull through the hard winter with after paying about $10,000 for threshing. Mr. Ginther is a broker and has been a resident of Medicine Hat for nine years. Mr. Finlay is the son of the former provincial minister of agriculture, member of the first cabinet of Alberta.

Census of Western Canada

A census of population and agriculture will be taken in the northwestern provinces next June. The census is a quinquennial one, provided by statute, and is made necessary from the fact that provincial subsidies are paid on a per capita basis, a revision of the population figures thus becoming necessary every five years.

About 2,000 enumerators will be utilized for the census, which will include agriculture, and the estimated cost will be $250,000.

It is understood that men absent at the front will be included in the census totals.

The Teutonic Herod

The London Express, commenting upon former Zeppelin raids, says: "A little English child is of more value to us than the whole black brood of the Hohenzollerns, and our rulers should find courage to state definitely that Great Britain will not rest until the Teutonic Herod is tried and punished for the killing of English babies."—Victoria Times.

To Raise Recruits

More Attention to be Paid to Recruiting in the Smaller Places

Major-General Hughes has announced that he is considering a new plan in connection with recruiting this winter, the effect of which would be to give the young man in smaller centres a better opportunity to offer his services. The minister first pointed out that the original call was for 20,000 men. This was increased to thirty, seventy-five, one hundred and ten, and finally to one hundred and fifty thousand men. These have been practically all raised, the majority in the larger centres.

If authorization is given to increase this number, the minister stated, more attention will be paid than in the past to the towns and villages of Canada. If twenty men or more volunteer in a village or small community they will be trained and billeted in the locality throughout the winter. In villages and towns of one thousand and over, fifty men will have to volunteer before arrangements are made for them to be trained and billeted at home. In towns around four thousand one hundred must enlist in order to receive their training in the home community while larger towns will be expected to raise a whole company, or one hundred and fifty men, before the same privilege is extended. The minister is at present hard at work on this plan and will probably be in a position to make a more definite announcement in the course of a short time.

Constantinople Streets

Cosmopolitan in Every Sense Are the Scenes in This Eastern City

There are probably few cities which have been oftener described than Constantinople, a city which has appealed to so many different tastes. In "World Pictures," Mortimer Mempes' daughter Dorothy speaks of its streets as her delight. "They literally teem," she says, "with color; the wares were bright, the sellers were bright, the buyers were bright, and the sun shone down brightly; . . .

"Water carriers, oil-carriers, soldiers, policemen, women muffled to the chin, black slaves, Turkish gentlemen dressed in black European clothes with fezes ranging from new crimson color to weather-beaten lobster shade, thronged the dark narrow streets or rather lanes. On either side were the regular Turkish shops, little low cupboards with slanting slabs on which the bath towels, slippers, daggers, silk goods and the usual rubbishly stock in trade were displayed.

"Then there are streets filled with men of a totally different stamp, there are the workers, patient and industrious. Gold beaters, carpenters, jewelers, fez-makers, tinkers, tailors and candle stick makers, all hard at work. Here I spent most of my time for the atmosphere of the hammer and anvil were more congenial to my mind than the close scented air of the bazaars."

France and Neutral Nations

In October last year the Bulletin de l'Alliance Francaise was started for the special purpose of counteracting some of the German inventions which had been sedulously circulated in neutral countries. Ten thousand copies of the paper were mailed every fortnight during the first month of its publication, and since that date the number has risen to 200,000 copies. They are sent chiefly to private persons and institutions which have requested to be kept in touch with the French view of events. In November, the paper was brought out in French and Spanish solely; since then it has been found necessary to publish it in Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Portuguese, German, Swedish, Italian and English. Among the subscribers to the funds of the publication are President Poincaire, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Science and many other public bodies and private individuals.

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Will T. Webb - - - Editor and Manager

WAINWRIGHT ALTA., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3rd., 1915

THE WAINWRIGHT CITIZEN'S BAND

SUCH AN ORGANIZATION AS A BAND is apparently a thing of the past in Wainwright these days. It seems that the local society of musicians is awaiting the formation of an agreement of some kind from the town council. And then again, it seems that the heart is gradually rotting from the aggregation that was once such a credit to the town, that was once such a pattern to be followed that every little town along the line looked upon it with admiration.

Councillors will tell us that the reason for the present apathy is occasioned by the fact that in the past the monetary support given by council has been too much for the value of the returns. Bandsmen give us the reason that the council is expecting too much and that the frame of council's present agreement is of such construction as to be far and away beyond the physical, mental or any other kind of possibilities of band members.

Be the reason attached to council or to players, this much is certain: that the present condition of affairs should not exist. Some amicable understanding should be reached and reached at the earliest. The present state of lethargy might not appear serious to some but what it means is summed up in just a sentence the sense of which is to the effect that the Wainwright Citizens' Band, through lack of treatment to an ailment that could be easily cured, is dying a slow, quiet, almost painless death.

Some of our men of affairs may say: "Well, we'll do without a band. This is a year of economy and it will give us opportunity to retrench". Certainly this can easily be done. This town can do without a band, it can do without a theatre, a skating rink, a newspaper, it could even scrape along with town employes that were not so highly paid. But in some cases we would be eliminating the social and progressive phases of town life and in others be decreasing the efficiency of the control of town affairs.

Of the band and the social side of town life, let The STAR say, as it has said before, that when a check is given to social improvement and social development, a check is given to the town's population. What a check in population means is known by every businessman for population is the absolute essential for town existance, town development and town prosperity. Do away with the social and amusement sides of town life and you make your town one that is painful to live in.

With such as the case then and providing the band's request is a reasonable one and The STAR believes it is, there should not be the slightest hesitancy about its approval. It is a public organization operating for the good of the people and for this reason alone it should receive every support within reason. If any retrenchment is to be made it should not be in connection with the Wainwright Citizens' Band while other avenues for economy are open.

THE TASK OF THE RED CROSS

IT IS A TRUISM THAT WAR is a ruinous and destructive operation. It is one thing however, to give mental assent to that proposition. It is quite another to feel it in every nerve and fibre of your being and to let your giving to the Red Cross funds be dictated by that intense emotional consciousness as if war's destructiveness were visible in your own town and your own street.

Every citizen at the present time should cultivate an imaginative sensitiveness to the grim realities of Europe. It is very easy to be stoical and confident, complacent and self indulgent. The sights and sounds of war are far away. All its horrors are only distant echoes. It is only by an effort of sympathetic imagination that we can feel the intense human woe that constitutes the dark background to every Red Cross appeal.

When an earthquake has destroyed town or a volcano devastated whole districts the whole world has felt a keen emotion and has been lavish with its whole generosity. But war is an operation far more productive of loss of life and wounds and misery than innumerable tidal waves or earthquakes or volcanoes.

Certainly any one who takes the trouble to reflect will instantly recognize the immense need which confronts the Red Cross. And the natural result of such reflection is generous and unceasing contribution to the funds of the society.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Bullets like lightning are uncertain; one can never tell just when they are going to strike. Some men have been through practically every engagement in the western war campaign and have yet to know what it feels like to be hit, while here is an Ottawa man who was bowled over two minutes after he entered the trenches for the first time.

A gentleman arguing against the use of tobacco recently in Dominion Hall, asked the Prohibitionists to explain why they were so anxious for one reform while they winked at another. Why not abolish pool-rooms and smoking as well as liquor, he demanded. The gentleman forgets that this is a severely practical world, not a world of dreams, and the human mind, alas! is so constituted that it can grasp but one subject at a time.

The loss to Canada of the 200 miners being taken to England is, as Mr. Richardson, the English M. P., says, a misfortune to the Dominion, but as long as their loss means aid for the Empire in any way, Canadians will have few regrets. Canada is more for the empire than for Canada at this time.

And now Banff wants to send a regiment to the firing line. It looks as if the denizens of that popular resort are eager to charge the Huns, instead of tourists, for awhile. Let's hope they do the one as successfully as the other.

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Special attention will be given to all customers Good Horses and rigs. All drivers quiet. Good feed service

The entire livery will be placed at the service of town funerals free of cost.

WAINWRIGHT LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

CATTLEY AND GREER : : PROPRIETORS

Edgerton

A meeting was held last week with regard re-organizing the Curling Club, so as to be prepared for this winter. Mr T. H. Backus was elected president and Mr. S. Pawsey secretary. Tenders were received for the making of the ice and the keep of it through the winter and Mr. C. Jenson was given the work at a salary of $60. The fee has been placed as usual at $5 for the season and it is expected that more new members will be added this year. It was also decided to play one or two good rinks all through the season and keep them together

A Hallow'een party was held at the home of Mrs. A. Abrams on Friday night and many of the younger folk spent a very pleasant evening.

Mr. S. J. Wigley is writing up a two page column innature study now of interest to teachers in the Farm and Ranch Review.

LETTERS to the EDITOR

It will be interesting to the readers of your paper to know that the school of Agriculture at Vermilion will be fairly well filled this year. It now looks as though there would be an increased attendance of 20 per cent over last year. It will thus be seen that the practical nature of the work given at the School of Agriculture to the men from the farms and to the girls in the Household Science work, is being appreciated by the people of the Province. Owing to the erection of another large building and to the fact that the school was not filled to capacity last year, there is still room for 40 or 50 students and should any readers wish to take advantage of the free, valuable and practical courses offered in agricultural and household science, they communicate with the undersigned. F. S. Grisdale, Principal. School of Agricultural. Vermilion, Alta.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Joint Account is a Great Convenience for family funds. It may be opened with the **Union Bank of Canada** in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

WAINWRIGHT BRANCH
E. K. Smith :-: Manager



SMALL BROS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
COMPLETE STOCK OF FUNERAL SUPPLIES
Prompt and careful attention exercised
ALBERTA BLOCK

MUSICAL

Wainwright Orchestra. Three, four, or five pieces. Music supplied for dances, concerts or socials. All the latest and best. Out of town orders promptly attended,
FRANK STOTT - - - MGR.

MAY & DEAN

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, Money to Loan
Main St.; - - Wainwright

The Wainwright Lodge, I.O.O.F.

NO. 45

Meets EVERY Monday in each month in Washburn's Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.
J. Sutherland N.G. E. W. McLeod, R.S.



An Old Friend In a New Garment

BLUE RIBBON TEA

The lead packet for tea is a device as old as the hills.

Improvements were bound to come.

The largest Tea concerns in the world have adopted the new method of packing tea—unapproached for cleanliness and absolute protection against any conceivable climatic condition.

The new packet is a double wrapper. An inner packet of moisture-proof parchment — an outer cartridge paper prevents the slightest possibility of deterioration.

A perfect tea deserves a perfect wrapping, so in future the new wrapper will be used on every packet

BLUE RIBBON TEA

At a big expense
ELITE THEATRE CO.
Has been able to engage
THE DIXIE CONCERT CO.
which will appear at the
THE ELITE THEATRE
-- ON --
Wednesday, Nov. 10th

The company constitutes the best colored talent in the world who will give all the latest songs and musical hits.

Country People Specially Invited.

Doors Open at 8 p. m.

Reserved seats 75c. General Admission 50c. Children 25c.

Reserved seats on sale at The Wainwright Pharmacy

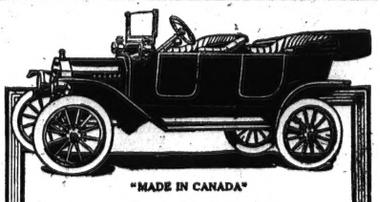
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REAL ESTATE

The best in improved farm lands upon easy terms. Write or see us for particulars. : : : : : :

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Ford Touring Car

PRICE $600

Ford Runabout

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Above prices f.o.b. Wainwright

Herbert Smith, Wainwright

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Car new furniture direct from factory

Fumed oak dinning room suites, Parlor suites, Bedroom suites, Fancy rockers, Plain rockers, Parlor chairs, Dining room chairs, Kitchen chairs, Music cabnits, Bed couches, Baby cribs and Brass beds.

SMALL BROTHERS

YOUR BEST INVESTMENT ! !

With your grain money your best investment will be stock, and as much of it as possible. Stock kills mortgages, increases bank accounts, improves with time.

I have just received

2 CAR LOADS OF GOOD STOCKERS

Steers and Cows

Which I will sell at reasonable prices.

BEN MYERS

BUFFALO STABLES

Feed, Sale and Exchange Barn

THIRD AVE. WAINWRIGHT

The New Transcontinental

Short Route to Eastern Canada

Can. Govt. Rys., T. & N.O. Ry., Grand Trunk Ry. System

WINNIPEG - - TORONTO

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 16

Via Cochrane, Cobalt and North Bay—Across New Ontario and through the "Highlands of Ontario"

Lv. Edm'n daily 8.30 a.m. Lv. Winnipeg 8.15 p.m. Sun. Tues. Thurs.
Lv. Sask'n daily 8.30 p.m. Ar. Cochrane 6.15 p.m. Mon. Wed. Fri.
Lv. Reg'a daily 10.20 p.m. Ar. North Bay 3.45 a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.
Ar. W'n'g 2.25 Ar. Toronto 12.55 p.m. Tues. Thurs. Sat.

Leave Wainwright daily at 1.20 p.m. Electric lighted coaches, dining, tourist and sleeping cars.



ANNOUNCEMENT

Having been appointed agent of

The Canada Atlantic Grain Co.

I solicit the business of a farmers in Greenshields, Heath and the Wainwright district generally. Call and see me before seing your grain.

GOOD PRICES - - GOOD TREATMENT

S. R. BOWERMAN

2nd. Avenue : : Wainwright

BLANKETS ! BLANKETS !

Yes, the horse caught cold and was sick ten days. Sick ten days, means ten days idle. And all because of the lack of a horse blanket. Your animal might get a cold, might even die if you do not give him the care and clothing he needs. To save this horse-sickness and these horse-deaths, I am stocking horse blankets, good in quality which I will sell at

From $5.00 per pair

A. SCOFFIELD

Harnessmaker :-: Wainwright

People Succeed

because they deserve to succeed and most people fail because they deserve to fail.
Can you keep accounts?
Do you understand shorthand?
Can you use the typewriter?
Can you draw a good contract?
Can you write neatly & legibly?
Can you figure fast?
Let us show you how. Drop a postal to

McTavish Business College Edmonton

J. C. McTavish Prin.

NOTICE

Sale of Land for Taxes

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described lots have been forfeited to the Town of Wainwright for nonpayment of taxes; subject to the upset price, will be sold by auction at the Fire Hall in the Town of Wainwright at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 1st. day of December A. D. 1915.

Dated at Wainwright this 22nd day of October A. D. 1915.

N. S. KENNY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PLAN NUMBER 6445 V

Lots	Block
33, 34, 35, 36 and 37	1
35 and 36	2
20, 24, 25 and 26	3
28	6
34	8
5	10
25	11
16	16
11 and 12	18
8	20
10, 11, 12, 17 and 18	21
9 and 10	25
12	28
11	29
19 and 20	31
17 and 18	32
13	33

PLAN NUMBER 945 X

7, 8 and 9	39
16, 17 and 20	40
14 and 18	49
11	50

PLAN NUMBER 4983 A.D.

5, 6, 11, and 12	52

PLAN NUMBER 5721 A.D.

18 and 19	59
23 and 24	61
1 and 2	67
4	69
11	71
8 and 16	72
13, 16 and 24	73
1, 2, 3, 4, 15 and 16	79
3	80
16	81
5	83
1 and 8	84
5	86
3	87
1	92
1	93

PLAN NUMBER 830 A.J.

4, 5 and 6	106
1	113

5-9n

When in the neighborhood of the Star Office do not fail to call in and inspect the excellent assortment of Christmas cards.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Full stock of sewing machines, needles and oil. T. E. Wilcox, Singer Agent, Dingman Bld.

MONEY TO LOAN—The town of Wainwright has a limited amount of money to loan on High Class Farm Lands. For particulars apply, to N. S Kenny, secretary-treasurer, Town of Wainwright, Alberta.

FOR SALE OR RENT—4 room house in East end of town, good location, will rent for $10 per month. Apply to Star office or F. Skinner, Wainwright. 4.t.f n.

FARMERS—Send your cattle and horse h'des to us and have them tanned and made into robes, coats and gauntlets. We tan first class harness lace and halter leather. All kinds of animal head mounting done. The Camrose Robe Tannery. Camrose Alta. 3-15.

WANTED—A six or seven roomed furnished house. Apply to box 10 Star office.

E.C. D. MARKES

Beginning October 11th and until further charge the price of cream at the E. C. D. branch Wainwright will be as follow, Special cream 36c per lb, butter fat. No.1 churn cream 28c per lb. butter fat. No. 2 churn cream 26c per lb. butter fat.

Egg buying prices Oct., 4th to 18th, 1915. Extras per doz 26c; No. 1's per doz 24c; No 2's per doz 21c. The prices are F. O. B. Wainwright.

DENTAL

DR. J. W. McQUEEN, dentist, graduate of Detroit College of Dental Surgery and of Haskell Post Graduate College of Dentistry. Main office over Armstrong's store Wainwright.

WAINWRIGHT L. O. L., NO. 2535



Meets every second Thursday of each month in Washburn's Hall, Second Avenue. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

H.W. McLEOD, W.M.

Threshers lein notes on sale at The Wainwright STAR. Price 25c. per book.

Since we are practically assured of a bumper crop this fall, we want you to consider the heating of your home. Let us quote you on warm air, steam and hot water fittings.

WAINWRIGHT SHEET METAL WORKS

F. W. FISH, Prop.

THE WAR AT YOUR DOOR

You can read the best story of the Great European Struggle in

THE WEEKLY MAIL & EMPIRE

which we can supply you along

WITH THE WAINWRIGHT STAR

The Two Together From

NOW till JAN. 1st, 1917 for $2

The best Canadian Weekly and the best local paper at a little more than half price.

SEND OR BRING ORDERS TO THE STAR

NEW LUMBER YARD

IN WAINWRIGHT

Carrying everything in building material, including Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Windows, Doors, Paper, Plaster, Cement, Lime, Brick, Storm Windows and Doors.

Best Quality Lowest Prices

Let us figure on your requirements

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LTD.

Robt. Kenny - - - - Local Manager

ATTEND THE AUCTION SALE

-- OF --

26 Head of Fine Mares and Geldings

Of the well-known Percheron Stock at F. B. Gano's Place, Sec. 21-45-7

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10TH

Mares weighing from 1100 to 1600 lbs. Geldings, big in bone and healthy. Also one thoroughbred Percheron Stallion, 1800, 6 years old, subject to reserve bid. This is no auction of weeds but a sale of the best quality stuff in the district.

Terms:--Half Cash, Balance Nov. 12th, 1916

F. B. Gano, Owner Sale at 1 p.m. J.W. Stuart, Auctioneer

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not operated, such returns shall be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY
Deputy Minister of Interior



YOUR ACCOUNT

AS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PERSONALLY SEE ALL THOSE WHO HAVE ACCOUNTS AND NOTES DUE ME, I HAVE TO TAKE THIS MEANS OF REQUESTING PAYMENT OF ALL NOTES AND ACCOUNTS BEFORE NOV. 15TH, AND NOTIFYING THEM THAT AFTER THAT DATE THEY WILL BE PLACED IN A COLLECTOR'S HANDS. : :

Payment may be made to Mr. D. M. Hyatt at the F. E. Fraser & Co. store.

C. T. LALLY

All premium receipts to be redeemed must be handed in before Nov. 10

RANGES !

A new and complete line at prices from $12 to $75. You are welcome to come and look them over. Call today

WASHBURN'S - HARDWARE



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Agent of Dominion Lands, not sub-agent, on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivated. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.
Deputy Minister of Interior

MEDICAL

DRS. MIDDLEMASS & LITTLE, Physician and Surgeons, Main St. Wainwright. Dr. Middlemass, residence, Fourth St. Dr. Little, residence, Fifth Street.

DR. W. D. SORENSEN, Edgerton, Wainwright calls attended to. Disease of stomach and bowels a specialty.

LEGAL

M. G. CARDELL, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Commissioner, &c. Office of N. S. Kenny & Co. Wainwright Alta.

B. W. FIELDHOUSE, Barrister and Solicitor, Notary, Special attention given to the collection of accounts. Office, Main Street, Wainwright, Alberta.

DO NOT OVERLOOK THE

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES

TO THE PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION

There are only two more months in which the special concessions are available. "The trip of the century" is via the Grand Trunk Pacific combined railway and boat route. The unsurpassed "Yellowhead Pass" through the Rocky Mountains at their best—"Mount Robson" (13,700 feet.) Mount Geike, etc., followed by the wonderful scenic "Fraser" and "Skeena" rivers. Also a 700 mile ocean voyage in palatial steamers (meals and berth included.)

Parlor Observation Cars Through The Mountains

Leave Wainwright 5.10.....Mon., Tues., Sat.
Arrive Jaspar (Park), 8.50 a.m.....Tues, Thurs, Sun.
Arrive Mount Robson 9.55 a.m.....Tues., Thurs., Sun.
Arrive Prince Rupert 6.15 p.m.....Wed., Fri., Mon.

Through Sleepers, Diners, Coaches. All electric lighted Tourist car from Winnipeg every Tuesday, and from Edmonton every Wednesday

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Rates, reservations, booklets, tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk Pacific Agency.

W. J. QUINLAN,
District Passenger Agent
Union Station - - - Winnipeg, Man.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

As he bent his back to the work, he toppled over the seat with two short stumps in his hands. The oars, too, had been sawn through and Geoffrey was helpless, four miles from land in an open boat, with no means of progress and nobody in sight.

The position was alarming. There would be nothing for it but to wait until some passing craft came along and picked him up. But the time went by without any sign of a boat and starvation might be the result. Nor was the position improved when it began to dawn upon Geoffrey that the boat was filling fast.

He saw that a large hole had been bored in the bottom and filled with some kind of substance that slowly dissolved in the water. With a tin dipper Geoffrey worked away with all his might, but he could only keep the water from rising higher, and knew that the exertion would soon tell upon him.

"Help!" he cried. "Help! help! help!"

He ceased to call as suddenly as he had begun. What was the use of calling so long as nobody could hear him? And why waste the breath that would be so precious to him later? He could not see that a mass of wreckage and seaweed had drifted close to the boat. He saw nothing till a line thrown into the boat struck him smartly on the face. He looked up.

"Can you manage to keep her afloat?" a hoarse voice came from the wreckage.

"For an hour, perhaps," Geoffrey replied. "Why?"

"That will do," said the other. "I've got a paddle here. Hitch the rope on to the nose of the boat and bale out for all you are worth. This is another of the princess's little tricks. I expected it. Only it hasn't turned out quite in the way that I anticipated. Now, bail away."

"Tchigorsky," Geoffrey gasped. "Tchigorsky!"

"Very much at your service. I rigged up this contrivance this morning and pushed off with it, not long before you came down. But never mind me. Stick to your dipper, and I'll tell you all about it when we are ashore."

It was hard and weary work for both of them, but it was accomplished at last. Geoffrey was utterly exhausted when the boat was safely beached, and Tchigorsky, too, felt the effect of his exertions. He lifted himself cautiously off his raft and made a dart for one of the caves.

Inside he had dry clothing, long flowing robes, wig, and hair for his face, pigments that changed the hue of one hemisphere to that of another. Geoffrey, limp and exhausted with admiration.

"It's wonderful," he said, "but then you are a wonderful man, Tchigorksy. How did it all happen? Who did it?"

Tchigorsky smiled as he touched up his face.

"It was inspired by a woman and carried out by a woman,' he said. "I dared not warn you before you started, and indeed I expected further developments. But a woman doctored your boat for you."

Geoffrey started as an idea came to him.

"Was she young and good looking?" he asked. "Dressed in—"

"Dressed," Tchigorsky smiled, "in a blue serge dress and a red tam-o'-shanter. I need not ask if you have met the lady before."

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Princess Zara's Terms

Geoffrey had no reason to fear anything from his adventure in the way of catching cold, seeing that beyond his feet he was not in the least wet. But the exertion had brought the great beads to his forehead, and he lay at the entrance to the cave exhausted.

Meanwhile Tchigorsky had appeared again clad in the long Oriental robes that suited him so well. Even in the strong light that filtered through a crack on to his face Geoffrey found it impossible to recognize him.

"All right," Geoffrey gasped. "I'm a little bit pumped, of course." Tchigorsky pointed to the boat pulled over the ledge of rock.

"Then oblige me by shoving her off and letting her sink in shallow water," he said. "It is not pleasant and may cause your friends a great deal of anxiety, but for a little while it will be necessary for the world to regard you as one who has met with a watery grave."

"But surely this does not apply to my family?" Geoffrey asked anxiously.

"To your family most of all," said Tchigorsky coolly. "It is all part of the scheme.

"My dear boy, I am the last man in the world to cause unnecessary suffering—goodness knows I have had enough of my own—but one must be cruel to be kind sometimes. I have worked out the scheme; I have seen the enemy's cards, and I am playing mine accordingly. I tell you the step is imperative."

"But Vera," Geoffrey groaned. "It will kill Vera. In normal circumstances the shock would be great; with a girl who has been so awfully tried the news may mean loss of reason."

"I have thought of that," Tchigorsky said. "At least your uncle Ralph and I have worked it out between us. Miss Vera is not to know anything of our scheme, but she is to know that you are safe and well. Come, I fancy you can trust Ralph Ravenspur."

Geoffrey nodded. He felt easier in his mind. Not that he was satisfied, but it would be flying in the face of Providence to interfere with the delicate and deeply laid scheme of a man like Tchigorsky.

"All right," he said. "I'll do as you desire."

"Then push the boat off without further delay. You will understand why I don't want to be seen in the matter. Go, before any one comes along."

Geoffrey went obediently. He had not much fear of anybody passing. Nevertheless he did not neglect proper precautions. As he reached the cave again he found Tchigorsky lying on a heap of dry seaweed smoking a cigarette.

"I suppose I have to thank Mrs. May for this?" Geoffrey asked.

"For this and other things," Tchigorsky nodded. "I knew it was coming; in fact, very little can happen now that I am not in a position to discount. My ruse succeeded capitally. Behold in me Ben Heer, one of the two miscreants who succeeded in destroying Voski. My colleague perished in the attempt."

"The princess is convinced of that?"

"Absolutely. She is certain that I, Sergius Tchigorsky, have gone over to the great majority. Besides, I have placed proofs of my alleged crime in her hand—the Garuda stone all the fuss was about. It is a clever imitation, but that is beside the question."

"So you have been taken into her confidence?"

"Well, not exactly that. But every new scheme is relegated so far as details are concerned to some of us, and therefore I am in a position to discount the future. In ordinary circumstances I should simply have warned you against going fishing today, and thus checkmated the foe again; but that would have been inartistic.

"Besides, I wanted the princess to regard you as another victim, hence the whole of this rather cheap dramatic business. You will come to life again in a few hours—when we shall have to be guided by events."

"Who was it tampered with the boat?"

"You will learn in good time. Let us meanwhile assume that it was the work of one of my dusky companions. For the present you and I remain where we are—till dark probably—when it will be possible to smuggle you up to your uncle's room. I have not been regardless of your creature comforts. Here are cold meat and a battle of champagne. We dine together."

Geoffrey accepted his portion with resignation. And Tchigorsky was an entertaining companion. There was no dullness in his presence.

"Very well," Geoffrey said as he lighted a cigarette. "We are safe here. Now's the time for a further recital of your thrilling adventures in Lassa."

"Agreed," Tchigorsky cried. "Where did I leave off?"

"You had been gagged and bound at the instigation of the princess."

"True. It is also true that but for the intervention of the same princess we should have been torn to pieces on the spot; and, incidentally, I may mention that that would have resulted in the absolute extinction of the house of Ravenspur. The men who a moment before had been grave reserved priests were transformed instantly into raging fiends.

"Had they been possessed by devils they could not have flamed out more suddenly. They were mad to know that the secrets of all ages had passed into the hands of Christian dogs—dogs who had defiled their altars. And yet much the same kind of barbarous fanaticism has been displayed in civilized dominions. They were not any worse than the bigots who burned your English martyrs.

"We should have been torn to pieces on the spot, as I told you, but for the authority of the princess. So commonplace a death did not suit her ideas of the eternal fitness of things. Many and many a time afterwards, when racked by agony, I deeply deplored that supposed act of clemency. It would have been a far more merciful death.

(To be Continued)

Sound Farming Methods

Horse Senses is Needed for Proper Farming Operations

The following article is from a bulletin issued by the U.S. department of ariculture:

That to make a money-maker of a farm that has become a losing proposition through steady grain farming you must:

1—Grow legumes, alfalfa, sweet clover, soy beans, cowpeas, red clover, or alsike clover, according to your soil and location.

2—Raise livestock as a side line—thus saving waste in pasture, fodder, straw and the like, holding down your grain sales and keeping up fertility.

3—Keep accounts or receipts and expenditures—thus substituting figures for guesswork as to whether you are making money or not on each crop.

4—Mix horse sense with scientific agriculture—thus adapting the new methods to changes in market, weather and other conditions.

Given a run-down farm, the best and shortest cut to enduring and profitable fertility is through legumes and livestock. To open this short cut we must follow certain fundamental rules in handling the soil:

1—Put humus into the soil.
2—Establish a sound and regular rotation of crops.
4—Use your crops to suit your soil.
4—Use drain tile freely.
5—Suit your plowing to your soil.
6—Manure as regularly as you harvest.

Don't plow when the soil is too wet. Such plowing puddles the earth and when it dries the sun bakes the clods to bricks.

Dont keep one grain crop on the same field year after year. Have a rotation which will include legumes.

Don't break up your rotation when clover fails. Fill in with soy beans or cowpeas.

Don't pasture fields in winter when wet. During the wet weather keep the stock in the feed yard.

Don't, as a rule, follow a shallow-rooted crop with another shallow-rooted crop.

Don't fail to save and put back on the soil every wisp of straw and corn stalk that you can't feed.

Don't expect the best results from the use of manure or other fertilizers unless tillage, rotation and adaption of crop to soil have been given due attention.

Don't let the soil rest with the idea that nature will make good the results of man's mistakes. Keep the soil at work.

The farmer who robs his soil to get a big crop is riding for a fall. The farmer who sniffs at 'new-fangled' but successful methods in agriculture, is missing the modern farmer's best bet. The farmer who farms merely to get a crop instead of to get a saleable crop is all right if he is farming for his health, but he won't get much else.

A man who fails to make a success of farming because of his failure to apply the recognized principles of successful agriculture, or because of his failure to conform to recognized business principles, has largely himself to blame. Success today cannot be gained by happy-go-lucky methods.

Moreover, the farmer who is too crabbed or suspicious to get together with his neighbors in order to do co-operatively what no one can do alone, is sure to pay dearly for his lack of confidence and his incapacity for team work.

T. G. Roberts Assistant Eye Witness

Theodore G. Roberts, the well-known novelist, has been appointed assistant eye witness to Sir Max Aitken. At the outbreak of the war Roberts volunteered with the Canadian forces as a private, fought at Ypres, was promotd to be a lieutenant, and then gazetted captain.

Ethel—Jack pretends to love music, yet he never asks me to sing.

Marie—Perhaps that's his way of proving that he does.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

To Encourage Poultry Raising

Railway in Co-operation With Government to Operate Demonstration Car

In recent years the price realized for dressed poultry at country points in the west has usually been very low, with the result that but little interest has been taken in poultry trading. The announcement made, therefore, by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture to the effect that the department working in conjunction with the poultry division of the provincial College of Agriculture and the Canadian Northern Railroad, has arranged to operate a poultry demonstration and co-operative marketing car over certain of the C.N.R. lines will be received with considerable interest by farmers and all others engaged in poultry production.

A baggage car is being fitted up as a receiving and killing station, a six week itinerary providing for one day visits to thirty-four selected towns has been arranged and farmers or others having poultry to dispose of are invited to fit up their birds and bring them alive to the car, when it visits their town.

Experts from the poultry husbandry division who will accompany the car will receive, grade and kill the birds and also assist the producer with the plucking. When the birds have been properly killed and graded, a representative of the co-operative branch of the department of agriculture will take delivery of them and make advance payments at prices in accord with their quality. When the birds have been cooled they will be packed in boxes holding 12 birds each and shipped to Regina, when they will be sold or held in cold storage until market conditions are favorable. When all of the birds have been disposed of a final payment which will return to the producer every cent realized from the sale of his birds, less the cost of boxes, transportation and storage, will be forwarded.

Parody on Sing Me To Sleep

Sing me to sleep where the bullets fall;
Let me forget the war and all;
Damp in my "dug-out," cold my feet,
Nothing but "bully" and "hardtack" to eat,
Sing me to sleep where bombs explode
And shrapnel shells are a la mode.
Over the sand bags helmets you find,
Corpses in front of you—corpses behind,
Far, far from Ypres I long to be
Where German snipers can't pot at me.
Think of me crouching where the worms creep,
Waiting for something to put me to sleep.

Sing me to sleep in some old shed,
Where rats are running around my head;
Stretched out upon my waterproof,
Dodging the rain drops through the roof,
Sing me to sleep where the campfires glow,
Full of French beer and cafe a leau.
Dreaming of home in Canada's west,
Somebody's dirty old boots on my chest.
Far from the trench-lights I'd like to be;
Lights of my home-town I'd rather see.
Think of me crouching where the rats creep,
Waiting for someone to sing me to sleep.

This song must be sung with much expression. The singer must think of the words rather than the music. There is no use getting a young lady to sing it—in evening dress. You see she will be thinking of the dress. Nor can—nor can a lounger in summer suit sing it. And I fear that the boys who sing it here will not sing it when they go home and much regret that it is a flower of poetry which will waste its sweetness in Belgium.

Russia to Fight 10 Years If Necessary

"Russia is determined to fight five, even ten years, if necessary," declared M. Rodzianko, president of the duma, in an interview.

"If it should happen that we are forced to give up Petrograd and Moscow we will retire to the defences of the Ural mountains and continue the war.

"Russia has twelve million soldiers who will fight to the last drop of blood. They will not think of peace while a single enemy soldier remains on Russian soil."

Petrograd newspapers are becoming more optimistic over the military situation since the failure of repeated German assaults on the Russian positions before Vilna and along the Dvina river.

Some of the military critics take the view that German attacks are only troops are being redistributed, but weakening because the enemy's others believe that the German offensive is about to end.

Hurrah for Alberta as an annex to the corn belt! Information has come to the natural resources department of the Canadian Pacific Railway that the government experimental farm at Medicine Hat has had great success with this year's experiments in corn-growing. It is announced by the farm authorities that one good-sized field planted in corn had entirely matured and that a large silo was now being erected in which to store the corn. Undoubtedly the experimental station will go carefully into the matter of the proper corn seed for its next season. In view of this and also of the fact that the natural resources department receives information to the effect that corn has been grown this year successfully near Bassano, it is probable that there will be many farmers in the province who will try corn next year?—Calgary News-Telegram.

The peculiarly dangerous and probably quite illegal type of mine which is being used by the enemy in the Dardanelles is the invention of a Swedish scientist. It was offered some two years ago to both England and France and rejected, but was eagerly snapped up by Berlin. It floats automatically with the ebb and flow of the tide, and a very slight concussion will cause it to explode.

"Ah," said the visitor, "this village boasts a choral society, I understand."

"No," said the native, "we never boast of it."

Panama Canal's Effect in Canada

Some Rates to the Coast Must be Reduced

The Panama Canal has been in operation for one year. Despite the fact that the conditions during that period have been abnormal as regards business and transporation, the outstanding fact remains that such has been the divergence of freight traffic to the all-water route in the coast to coast routing that several of the big American railroads notably the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, are demanding the right to reduce the overland charges in order to maintain their existence. Although the canal is an American undertaking and the position of Canada far to the north largely disposes of Canadian interest therein, the shortening of the water route to British Columbia from around the Horn to through the Great Cut has had a certain effect and will have a greater effect upon competitive rates between the Pacific Coast and Eastern Canada. In this problem Canadian railroads—especially the Canadian Pacific—the Railway commission, the government and the Manufacturers' association, are vitally interested and developments are being closely watched.

Adjustment of certain freight rates for transcontinental business is likely to be the method adopted to meet the issue, but there have been suggestions of routing through New York to American lines or the establishing of a subsidized Canadian service from Montreal.

According to W. R. MacInnes, freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, who has been following closely the effect of the Panama short-cut on Canadian traffic, the problem is one of commerce rather than of transportation. And being a problem of commerce it has to be studied largely from a theoretical standpoint in view of the commercial conditions which have prevailed during the period since the opening of the canal. By this Mr. MacInnes means that the effect of the war has been such upon the volume of traffic between Eastern Canada and British Columbia and so great has been the disorganization of ocean services and ocean rates that it is impossible to work definitely from the actual returns.

Explaining the theory of commercial competition as the important factor in this transportation problem, Mr. MacInnes went to his map of North America, and if the reader will do the same he will better understand the explanation. Setting down as a basis that the question largely involved was of marketing certain manufactured products of Eastern Canada in British Columbia and certain products of the Pacific province in the east, it was pointed out that in the manufacturing belt of the North Eastern States and in Ontario and Quebec there are certain similar products for which there is a competitive market in British Columbia. Now if the Panama route has the effect of permitting the American manufacturers to ship his products by water down the Atlantic coast and up the Pacific and then pay his duty at the coast ports of entry and make more favorable prices than in the past, it becomes a direct question of reducing the Canadian overland charges so as to meet this condition.

Taking the Eastern and Western Canadian markets as the ends of a horseshoe, the water route might be illustrated by the shoe itself and a direct line between the calks would represent the overland. If by the opening of the canal the rates on the long route are reduced, then those of the shorter route must come down also. It is not just a question of traffic for the railroad, but a problem of commerce to preserve the British Columbia market to the Canadian manufacturers.

Although, as stated, the conditions which have prevailed since the opening of the canal have been such that the transportation problems arising therefrom so far as Canada is concerned have hardly taken concrete form, they have not been neglected. The railroads and the manufacturers the Post is informed, have been working together and have been keeping their case before the railway commission. The railroads explained to the manufacturers that if there were reduced rates made on certain commodities to British Columbia, they must be taken as exceptions to the general schedules and regarded without bearing upon the tariffs to the prairie sections. Already some slight adjustments have been made and it is taken that there will be further changes when the situation takes definite form and the railroads and manufacturers can bring proof that American interests have gained an advantage on the Pacific coast. This can be done in theory based on tariff rates, but actual busines is disorganized. One rather important adjustment, which has been made affects the movement of canned salmon from British Columbia to the east, especially export consignments. This is to overcome the all-water advantage.

One effect of the canal route will undoubtedly be that, as regards certain heavy products, Eastern Canadian manufacturers will have ot regard British Columbia in the same light as an export market and be prepared to meet the keenest kind of competition. There have been certain commodities from Eastern manufacturers upon which there has been a cheaper rate to Vancouver than to Calgary, although the consignment went through the latter city and then over the costly mountain section to the coast. The number of goods in this class and the extent of the through advantage are likely to be increased by Panama transportation.

The opinion in railroad circles is that the problem will be solved largely by reducing transcontinental freight tariffs, ont of great significance in relation to the traffic as a whole, but still sufficient to meet commercial competition. But this is not the only solution which has been suggested. The Post learns that at Ottawa there have been at least two other proposals made. One of these that the government open a customs office at the port of New York and that Canadian manufactures be shipped by rail to that point and then by boat by the canal to British Columbia; the other that the government subsidize a line of steamers from Montreal to Vancouver to work through the Panama cut.

From a national business standpoint, it would not appear that either of these schemes is likely to be adopted. In the first place, Canada has more railroads than her present development requires, and in the second place the government itself has a large interest in some of those systems. It has been generally recognized that the railroads are one of the big burdens being carried by Canada today, and it is not likely that the government would go out of its way to establish new routes under the prevailing industrial conditions, unless it were proven that the railways were not able or prepared to meet competition.

Reviewing the year's operation of the canal from the American standpoint, the New York Journal of Commerce states that three important things have been accomplished. There has been a development in all-water transcontinental traffic in many commodities which formerly were unable to move by all-rail or mixed water and rail lines, particularly lumber. Prosperity has come to a number of Panama Canal steamship lines by doubling the volume of coast to coast cargoes offered them for transportation. Normal traffic has been diverted to the all-water lines to such an extent that the railroad companies are struggling to continue in competition by making general reductions in their all-rail transcontinental as well as mixed water and rail rates.—The Financial Post of Canada, Sept. 18, 1915.

Waste of Feed

Care Should be Taken in Feeding Animals in Order to Prevent Waste

The balance sheet on the average farm would show a much larger profit if less feed was wasted. So little is lost at a time that we do not realize our wastefulness, but if we would take the time to count up what is knocked out of the troughs by the animals and trampled under foot in one month's time we would be so surprised at the large quantity that we would all take steps to be more careful in the future.

One of the most common ways of wasting feed is to feed it upon the ground when the surface is wet or soft. Feed scattered about in this fashion will soon be trampled upon and buried under the mud. Pigs, especially, are wasteful of feed given to them in this way, but many feeders have realized the loss and have prevented it by building concrete feeding floors which will not only pay their cost in the feed they save in a few years, but enable the quarters to be kept in a more sanitary condition.

Feed may be wasted when it is fed in the mangers in excess of the animal's needs. This is a loss that is easily preventable, for the feeder if he is observing will know just how much the animal will eat up clean.

On some farms the great loss comes in overfeeding. In such cases much of the food that is taken into the system is not properly assimilated hence wasted. Some animals will stop eating when the stomach is full, while others will eat so long as there is anything before them. Animals such as the latter should be given only the amount of food that they require. This will depend on the kind and size of animal, as well as the purpose for which it is used. In cases of overfeeding not only is food wasted, but some of the energies of the body will be taxed to dispose of the excessive amount and the horse will be injured instead of being benefitted by the good intentions of the feeder.

Some Famous Jews

Under which flag in this war are the mighty among the Jews? Under all flags.

The head of the British hospital fund committee was Lord Rothschild, a Jew.

The head of the British finance commission, is Baron Reading, the lord chief justice of England, born Isaacs, a Jew.

The kaiser has put the management of the entire railway system of Germany and Austria, which has been a decisive factor in this war, under the supreme control of Herr Ballin, creator of the great German merchant marine, who is a Jew.

In France, the grand officer of the Legion of Honor, General Heymann, who has been put in command of a French army corps, is a Jew.

In Turkey, the supreme military commander, Enver Bey, who has just received the order of Pour La Merite from the kaiser for his signal success in defending the Dardanelles, is a Jew.

In Italy, the foreign minister, Baron Sonnino, who helped to persuade the king to cast his lot with the allies, is a Jew.

The Jews are a great race without a country, a ruling race without a seat of government, but, wherever an enthroned monarch sits you find close beside him or her, as a chosen, sagacious, loyal counsellor, some Jew who rules by divine right of intellect.

Ontario's Nickel

Possessing most of the nickel ore of the world—much more than all the rest of the world put together—Ontario is without a nickel refinery. The ore is smelted into "matte" in Canada—in other words, has the impurities roughly burnt out of it, to save freight, and is then sent to the United States to be refined. The bigger part of the profit in the nickel industry thus goes to outside middlemen or foreign labor.—Ottawa Evening Journal.

More Orders Coming

For the purpose of obtaining accurate and comprehensive information as to the facilities and capacity of Canadian firms to make munitions of war, a conference of representative manufacturers is to be held in Ottawa shortly. British authorities have been agreeably surprised at the extent of Canadian resources in warlike munitions, and it is expected that not only will heavy orders be placed, but several new lines of industry will be developed.

Life of the Eskimo

Census Taken of the Northern Inhabitants of Canada

"Not lost, but gone into a blue book," is not an incorrect manner of speaking in regard to much valuable information collected at great cost by Ottawa officials, and which fails to reach the eye of anybody save the diligent browser amongst government archives. In view of V. Stefansson's present expedition into the far north, and current controversy concerning former expeditions, the recent report of M. Fabien Vanesse, who took a census of Baffin Island and also of Port Burwell, on the south side of Hudson Straits, is worthy of attention.

Great difficulty was experienced by the officials, notwithstanding the help of an interpreter. Asked their age, the invariable reply was "none savi mi," and endless calculations harking back to outstanding local events, scores of years since had to be entered into by the native before the officials could make their approximate entry in the age column. Eskimos count easily up to ten, above that their mode of determination is as long as intricate. The terms "year," "month," "day," "hour," are absolute mysteries to an Eskimo, and his language has no translation for them; he knows only "summer" and "winter," the latter lasting nine or ten months of the year. There was a great deal of difficulty to ascertain from the head of an iglo if he was married or single; for these words they have no counterpart either, nor for "child" or "family." M. Vanesse in the end managed to make himself understood by asking first if they had an iglo (family home), a koney (wife), a pikki-nini (children). Absence of family surnames effectually hides the possibility of tracing relationships of the same generation, or of one generation from another, which added to the censustaker's perplexities.

Their ability to reckon with much accuracy higher than the total number of fingers and thumbs of their pair of hands made it burdensome to ascertain any idea of an individual's yearly earnings. On an average this seemed to run anywhere from $800 to $1,000, but worth, of course, a vast deal more if these hunters of the frozen solitudes could market the product of their toil and valor in any of civilization's competitive markets. Such an income as given would be accounted for by the hunter's capture of ten or twenty polar bears, of anywhere from twenty-five or thirty to one hundred red foxes, of possibly two, three or four narwals, of eight to ten wolves, and probably of hundreds of large salmon, each weighing ten, twenty, or thirty pounds, and which he throws to his dogs.

Were the Eskimo honestly treated by the trading ships which come his bleak way annually, an Eskimo's lot would not be so hopelessly unfortunate. The traders "skin" him as thoroughly as he unpelts the victim of his prowess with spear or arrow out on the ice floes or in his kyak on the frigid, emerald waters of the inlets. Subsequently at the outpost factories he exchanges—equally guilelessly—his money, or any remaining furs he happens to have, for a few pounds of biscuits and tobacco, pipes, matches, some few yards of showy cotton goods. God help the poor Eskimo! The early Indians of Quebec or Ontario were not treated more generously under either French or English auspices, it may be, but at least he pursued his hunting under circumstances to which the Eskimo's life is little short of a cold storage hell."

The Only Way

German hatred of this country sprang from the knowledge that our intervention made her victory impossible. Her defeat will be attained when the British empire puts all its resources of men and wealth into the field, and when the British people are ready to surrender every personal consideration to secure the nation's liberties and the nation's greatness. That is the only way. It is fatal for us to count on other nations to do what we alone should be capable of doing, and for us it will be a task that will test with fire our national character and our national faith. France is doing her part nobly. Italy fights on heroically. Russia, sore pressed, presents a noble front to the enemy's gigantic onslaughts. Britain must not depend on any one of these, but must put all her weight on their side without reservation or evasion. Thus victory is certain.—London Daily Express.

Not Freedom, But Control

"Germany is fighting for the freedom of the seas," the German foreign secretary tells an interviewer in Berlin. But when pressed to "explain in more detail how Germany is fighting for the freedom of the seas," his explanation was of the lamest. "Well, England always claimed to be the dictator of the seas until our recent marine activities. We are fighting to make England give up her hold, because so long as one country controls the seas they are not free."

What would happen after England had been forced to "give up her hold" and the German navy had become first instead of merely second he did not state. That Germany is eager to destroy British sea power can readily be believed; that the seas would be any more free if German sea power were substituted is yet to be proved, and the submarine warfare on neutrals is not quite the ideal way to go about proving it.—Springfield Republican.

Women Desire Franchise

In Winnipeg alone 7,500 women have already signed the petition to the Manitoba government asking for an equal franchise with the men. The league aims at a total of 22,000 for the province and some of the workers are building on having a list of 50,000 names to show the government the earnestness of the demand.

Canadian Wheat For New Zealand

Fifty-thousand bushels of wheat bought in Canada by the New Zealand government are being shipped. This is the second instalment of one hundred thousand bushels purchased, in addition to four hundred thousand bushels secured last winter.

The Topic Of the Hour

Ways and Means for Bettering the People's Schools

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

One of the most important movements that ever arose among the people of the west is manifestly sweeping over Saskatchewan at present. It is the great campaign for bettering the people's schools, making them give increased value for the money expended upon them, linking them up more intimately with the real needs, interests and conditions of the prairie dwellers, and giving Johnnie Canuck's children as well as John himself the advantage of the world's ripest educational science and experience.

The movement was launched when on June 22, Hon. W. Scott, speaking in Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly as premier and minister of education, affirmed that though the school system of the province had been a creditable one for pioneer days, the time was now at hand for a fundamental revision and readjustment of the laws and regulations relating to the common schools, particularly those in country districts. While not committing himself as yet to any specific reforms, he suggested many, with a view to arousing popular discussion.

For example, Mr. Scott suggested the grouping of several rural schools under a single trustee board; the establishment of rural high schools so that the farmer's boys and girls might enjoy the benefits of a good secondary education without being weaned away from country life; the revision of the curriculum particularly with a view to giving agriculture a more central place and rendering the schools more efficient in their work of training for citizenship in such a province as Saskatchewan; the creation of educational means to meet the needs of children living where as yet the establishment of a school district was impracticable; the abolition of what is called "automatic" school grants and the establishment of a system of grants better adapted to encouraging local efficiency and enterprise; the revision of the inspectoral system and possible creation of rural superintendencies, so that country schools might enjoy that close and systematic supervision which had proved so beneficial in city schools; and so on.

The premier invited the assembly and the citizen body at large to unite in a great non-political, province-wide campaign of discussion and suggested that, if the people wished it and as soon as they were ready for it, a special session of the legislature might well in the not distant future be devoted almost exclusively to introducing such changes in the Saskatchewan school system as would make it second to none in the world.

In these proposals, Mr. Willoughby, as leader of the opposition, heartily concurred, and since then there has been more earnest study of what the schools are and should be than ever before in any like period.

The first to respond to the premier's invitation for suggestions were naturally the teachers of the province, who, through the board of sub-examiners conducting the annual departmental examinations last July, presented very important memorials to the minister of education. The autumn is the season for teachers' conventions and every week hundreds of other professional educators are debating in what respects the school system is open to improvement.

Every important newspaper in the province has vigorously supported the campaign of discussion and it is evident that it is to supply the great popular topic for both correspondence and editorial columns this winter.

Most important of all, however, is the growing response of labor unions, grain growers' associations, churches, and other similar bodies vitally interested in the welfare of the people. To direct and encourage discussion and to disseminate information Saskatchewan Public Education League was organized at Regina on September 22, at a citizens' convention representative of all walks of life and every portion of the province. The president is Mr. W. P. Reekie of Weyburn and the secretary, Mr. W. G. Cates, Box 1101, Moose Jaw. The Manitoba government sent a special representative to this convention.

Very seldom has a subject of such vital concern to the average citizen so engrossed the attention of such a multitude of the people of he west.

B.C. Timber

Under the direction of the Hon. the Minister of Lands, an attractive pamphlet entitled "British Columbia Timber" has been prepared for distribution among the buyers in overseas markets. It is intended to draw the attention of importers overseas to the forest products of the province, and especially to the facilities for exporting British Columbia lumber. Consisting of nearly forty pages, and containing nearly thirty illustrations, the pamphlet treats of the principal exportable woods, their qualities and uses, together with information concerning their strength values, and suitability for various uses.

Ode to a Car

My auto, 'tis of thee, short cut to poverty—of thee I chant. I blew a pile of dough on you two years ago, now you refuse to go, or won't, or can't. Through town and countryside, you were my joy and pride—a happy day. I loved thy gaudy hue, the nice white tires so new, now down and out for true in every way. To thee, old rattle box, came many bumps and knocks; for thee I grieve. Badly thy top is worn, frayed are the seats and torn, the whooping cough effects thy horn, I do believe. Thy perfume swells the breeze, and good folks choke and wheeze as we pass by. I paid for thee a price, 'twould buy a mansion twice, now all are yelling "ice"—I wonder why? Thy motor has the grippe, thy spark plug has the pip, and woe is thine. I, too, have suffered chills, ague and kindred ills, trying to pay my bills, since thou wert mine. Gone is my bank roll now, no more 'twould choke a cow, as once before. Yet, if I had the mon, so help me John, Amen! I'd buy a car again and speed some more.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co. LIMITED

Hull, - - - Canada

SELLING AGENTS WANTED

In every Town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

STERLING TAILORING CO., 535 College Street - Toronto

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home; whole or spare time, work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

Alberta Dairy Industry

Seven Million Pounds of Creamery Butter in One Year

The wealth of the province can no longer be measured by the bushels of grain that are grown nor yet by the number of cattle that are on the ranges, for there is another factor which enters very largely into the agricultural prosperity of the country, and that is the dairy industry, says a report from Edmonton. To doubt this is to fly in the face of facts and figures, for last year there was manufactured in the province of Alberta over five millions of pounds of butter, and this year the output of butter from the 56 odd creameries will reach the seven million pounds mark. This does not, of course, take into consideration the amount of dairy butter that is daily marketed in the different towns and cities throughout the province, nor does it take into consideration the value of cheese manufactured in the district, which in every year amounts to a considerable sum.

A fair average price for butter is 25 cents a pound, and figured on this basis the output of this year represents a large sum of money, more than most people would imagine is being made by the farmers in this one branch of the agricultural industry.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

Lowered German Flag

A characteristic story of British foolhardiness is told with regard to a square in a French village during the three days of the German occupation.

In one corner a flagstaff had been erected, and from it the German flag was flying. Two sentries were posted about a hundred yards apart, each about the same distance from the flagstaff. Stopping at the flagstaff they lowered the German colors and hoisted in their place the Union Jack. Then with the stolen flag as a trophy they dashed off again.

And the German sentries only a hundred yards away never noticed what was happening.

"Did you speak to father about me, Arthur?"

"Yes, I did, dear, and he agreed with me heartily."

"Then he said I might marry you?"

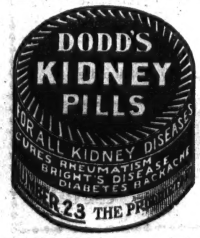
"Why—er—no. I didn't quite get to the point of asking him that. I just said you were a fine girl."

Oil in Bread

Bread in which olive oil was used instead of lard was found to be very much sweeter and more tender. The same quantity of oil was used as had been used in lard, and after the loaves were made up for baking they were rubbed over with the oil, which improved the crust. The healthfulness of olive oil as a food is well known.

Friend—Well, how's the war affecting you?

Post-Cubist-Impressionist Sculptor—Not a bit, old chap. I never sold anything before it started—and I haven't since.



W. N. U. 1075

Fine Campaign Being Fought in Africa

French Colonial Minister Reviews Remarkable Achievements

"Fighting continually in Africa since last September along a front of more than 2,000 miles, the French colonial troops, aided by the British allies, have obtained remarkable results," said Gaston Doummergue, minister of the Colonies, to the Associated Press.

"German East Africa," the minister continued, "will soon be the only colony possessed by Germany, with the exception of a small part of the Kamerun. The other German possessions are occupied either by the French or English, or conjointly.

"When one considers the difficulties of transportation in the interior of Kamerun's not only of food and munitions but cannon, for our expeditionary columns, our success appears to be still more evident and meritorious.

"A number of French columns marching from east to west and from south to north have covered more than 600 kilometres (about 373 miles) and, fighting continuously, have established junctions and thus surrounded the enemy on three sides, while Anglo-French columns are operating from the coast toward the interior and a blockade of the coast has been effected by British vessels.

"The fighting in the colonies bears a great resemblance to that on the western front. Trenches, barbed wire entanglements and blockhouse observation posts had been cleverly disposed and utilized by the Germans, who have shown, here as elsewhere, the greatest preparations for war. Our enemies had even sent to Africa some aeroplanes, which the allies fortunately brought down as soon as they appeared.

"Garua, with a population of over 20,000 and an important garrison, was besieged for several months and only fell when I ordered a gun of large calibre transported there from Morocco. It was brought up on boats along about 1,000 kilometres (621 miles) of winding waterways to the outskirts of the city. The effect of the projectiles was so terrifying that after a short bombardment the population and garrison of Garua requested permission to surrender.

Regarding the future of the German colonies, M. Doummergue said:

"It is impossible to speak of the future of the German colonies, as after the war their future will depend entirely upon the terms of the peace treaty. All thinking persons have given and will continue to give this matter much thought; but at present it is too premature, in a war which has nearly involved the whole world, to arrive at any definite decision. Now it is our duty to conquer, and when that task is accomplished it will be a question of construction.

"We will be equal to this new task and put in execution the qualities which the war has awakened in us and of which history will be certain to print."

Greatly Discouraged Over Baby's Illness

Mrs. Jos. Gaudreau, Notre Dame des Bois, Que., writes: "Last autumn our baby was very sick and we were greatly discouraged. The doctor did not seem able to help him and we began using Baby's Own Tablets which soon made him a fat, healthy child." Thousands of other mothers give Baby's Own Tablets the same praise. The Tablets regulate the stomach and bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms, cure colic and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

German Socialists

As to the staunch little band of German Socialists who dare to declare for the brotherhood of man, demand an end to the reign of hate, and speak out against the aggressive demands of their own country, are there braver hearts in all Europe? At home they are repressed and ostracized. From their brother Socialists in France and England they receive small help. Will their loyalty be rewarded? Yes, slowly they will gather glory, and also recruits, by the persecutions they suffer. One day they will be reckoned among Germany's heroes. When Germany becomes liberal, they will be powerful in cabinet and legislature. It is not beyond the bounds of credibility that one of them may live to be president of a republic.—Harper's Weekly.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Agriculture Commission's Wide Scope

It is stated that when the government appoints a commission, which for some time it has had in view, to go into the whole question of agriculture production, transportation, marketing, it is probable that it will be a larger body than is usually created.

The idea would be to enable the work to be divided up and undertaken by different groups, thus providing for greater expedition than would be possible where the whole commission dealt with the different questions successively.

The investigation proposed will not deal alone with agricultural problems, but also with allied subjects, including immigration subsequent to the war.

The First Step in Economy

When people are compelled by circumstances to economize on their former rate of expenditure they begin by cutting down the things they can best spare. They give up some things altogether and others they reduce. That is the position of the nation today, as it is the position of all the belligerent nations. Every man, woman and child can help, and will have to do so sooner or later. The first step in economy is to stop waste. That entails no hardship, only a little trouble.—London Times.

Lady—What will you charge me for the use of a horse and buggy for a few hours?

Liveryman—It will cost you $2 for the first hour and $1 for each additional hour.

Lady—Well, I'll use it for two additional hours. I've got some shopping to do and will not require it for the first hour.



Prof. Frankland demonstrates that COD LIVER OIL generates more body-heat than anything else.

In SCOTT'S EMULSION the pure oil is so prepared that the blood profits from every drop, while it fortifies throat and lungs.

If you are subject to cold hands or feet; if you shiver and catch cold easily; take SCOTT'S EMULSION for one month and watch its good effects.

14-40 REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



Britain's Battle Flag

Evolution of the Flag of Freedom on Which the Sun Never Sets

The ancient Britons, conquered by Julius Caesar, fought under standards on which were displayed the figures on animals and birds common to various sections of their country. Among these were the bear, the wild boar, the vulture, the raven, the black eagle, the cormorant, the wolf, the stag and even the ram.

There were, of course, no silk standards in those days, the material used for these flags being woollen cloth or leather. Caesar sent a number of British banners to Rome after the conquest of Britain.

In 1000 A.D. a standard bearing a raven was unfurled in England by the conquering Danes; in 1087 the ensign of William Rufus bore the effigy of a young eagle looking the sun in the face, with "I endure it" for a motto.

In 1606 the first British Union Jack, combining St. George's and St. Andrew's cross and symbolizing the union between England and Scotland, was decreed by King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. In 1801, when Ireland was united to the empire, the cross of St. Patrick was added to those of St. George and St. Andrew, thus forming the trinity crosses which constitute the meteor flag of England, on which the sun never sets.

Non-Fattening Foods

Many foods which are nourishing do not produce fat. The two kinds which create fatty tissues are fats of all kinds, like butter, lard, drippens (food cooked in them), and the large group of foods classed as starches. If eaten in excess starch will be laid up in the body as superfluous or stored fat.

Following is a list of nourishing foods which will not produce excess fat:

Light meats, like chicken, white fish, lean beef, all vegetables except potatoes; fruit of all kinds except bananas; grain or cereals, except oatmeal and rice; beans and cheese; milk, in small quantity, eggs.

Milk and eggs will fatten unless exercise is taken or the body is in a very run down condition. Cocoa is a fattening drink also.

Carried It Through

A teacher in a rural school in Massachusetts was one day explaining to her class the degrees of comparison of adjectives. To make sure she was understood, he called on each pupil in turn to give comparatives and superlatives of adjectives which she named, and got good answers until she asked one little fellow to name the comparative degree of "sick."

The answer puzzled the teacher, because, although it was not the one she wanted, the pupil had given a comparative. She decided she could best show him his error by letting him go on, and asked sweetly, 'Well, if worse' is the comparative of 'sick,' what would you give as the superlative?"

"Dead," came the answer without a moment's hesitation.

Persuasive Education

By tongue, pen, printing press, from pulpit and platform, by economic decree, by scientific pronouncement, by medical faculty findings, by poster heralds, by college oratorical contests, by world-war efficiency demands and warlord commands, the truth has had a hearing, and the world has become more and more settled with on-moving time, that alcohol is not nutriment, but poison, not a stimulant, but a narcotic not a thirst quenching beverage, but a delusive, habit-forming drug, its use even in minimum doses perilous to the drinker and pernicious to the state.—Howard H. Russell, D.D.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

On the Safe Side

Sir Robert Borden's statement that the British war office is prepared to order between 2,000 and 3,000 heavy guns in Canada for delivery within the next two years goes to show that Britain is not taking any chances on the war being ended in the near future. A miscalculation as to the probable duration of the conflict is said to have caused the shortage of munitions which to a large extent handicapped the allied campaign last spring. Any future error in calculation is likely to be on the safe side. The new scale of British preparations, both as regards the number of men being recruited and the manufacture of war munitions, carries with it the assurance that the allies are not going to fail from lack of appreciation of the magnitude of the task they have in hand.—Sydney Post.

Aeroplane Wood Rangers

Forest fires in the woods of northern Wisconsin are now hunted by an airman who travels in a flying boat. Heretofore the view a ranger had of the surrounding forest was limited to that given from the top of a 60 foot tower. The airman recently discovered a fire 30 miles away and gave its location and extent accurately. An additional advantage of the flying boat is that it can reach the scene of a fire within a few minutes where hours would be required by the forest ranger using ordinary means of travel.

"Can't you persuade your husband to work?"

"I suppose I could," replied the weary looking woman. "But he couldn't work to suit anybody. I might as well keep him home and find fault with him myself as turn him over to strangers."

Espirit Versus Kultur

Herr Hammerschlegel (winding up the argument)—I think you iss a stupid fool!

Monsieur—And I sink you a polite gentleman; but it is possible we are both mistaken.

Educational Reform

Youth Must be Taught the Lesson of the Dignity of Labor

The growing interest manifested in the citizens' movement for public education is an augury of better things for the educational system of Saskatchewan. The not only keen interest, but the readiness to co-operate, shown by those who have been requested to assist in this movement is most encouraging to those who originated it. In the work of reform much is achieved when the public becomes thoroughly awakened to the necessity of changes, and one can safely say that such an awakening has been experienced in the public mind of Saskatchewan.

There is among the agricultural element in our populations consciousness that our educational system has tended too much to produce pedagogues, rather than persons qualified to do well the everyday work of the world. The public school has led merely to the high school and collegiate, and the latter, in turn, to the university. The consequence is that there are teachers, doctors, lawyers and persons of professional standing generally in abundance. But of those well qualified to do the real productive work of the community there is a manifest dearth.

This undesirable condition of affairs will continue until the educational system of the province receives a new direction. Instead of education being considered, as it now too frequently is, a preparation for the seizing of the snaps, or the big prizes in life, it must be looked upon as a means for the bringing of the best within the reach of all. Not more for the few, but more for the many should be the purpose or object of our system.

In a great agricultural country, such as this, the farm must be held in higher esteem than it has been in the past. This implies that a new attitude must be assumed towards so-called menial labor, the work of one's hands. The youth must be taught the lesson of the dignity of labor; that he who tills the soil follows a vocation quite as honorable and laudable as that of the lawyer, the medical practitioner, the dentist, or the clergyman. How can it be expected that spirited youth will remain on the farm when powerful social and other influences work against it?

The desirability of such teaching is manifest, and fortunately for those who promote it, economic influences are now working with them. The war with its eliminating of the waste in life, its imperative call for the exercise of economy, is compelling us to get down to actual work. Society is learning the lesson—if a man will not work neither shall he eat. Necessity is a stern but thorough teacher, and its lessons are now being quickly learned. Let full advantage be taken of the opportunity to improve educational conditions. If this is done much will have been accomplished. Certainly the indications make one hopeful of results.—Moose Jaw News.

Bulletin on Roses

The lovers of roses will welcome the appearance of a bulletin from the Central Experimental farm dealing with the hardy varieties that may be grown successively in Canada. Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, and Mr. F. E. Buck have worked together in the preparation of this publication, and have given the results of years of experimental work from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. It is made clear that roses may be grown fairly readily in many districts where it was at one time supposed to be quite impossible to produce them save under glass. Winter protection, which is a vexed question with most growers, is fully treated and directions given for preparing the semi-hardy or tender varieties for cold weather. Complete lists are given of the various classes with descriptive notes of colors, habits of growth, etc. The bulletin is available to all who care to make application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Flax Straw Will be in Demand

O. T. Hungerford of the Fibre Producing Company, an American firm, writes to Commissioner Sclanders, of Saskatoon, stating that before another crop of flax can be harvested there will be quite a demand for flax straw. He thinks therefore that if Saskatchewan farmers will take a little care with their present crop of straw, it will be to their advantage.

"They should cut their straw as near to the ground as possible," he writes, "and when they run it through the machine the concaves should be as open as possible yet hold the straw sufficient to break the seed ball. This would prevent breaking the straw so much as at present."

"Did she thank you for the seat?"

"No; but as she settled down in it she begged me not to rise."

A Doctor's Experience

Medicine Not Needed in This Case

It is hard to convince some people that tea or coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that, to some systems, tea and coffee are insidious poisons that undermine the health. Ask him if tea or coffee is a cause of constipation, stomach and nervous troubles.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee.

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading an advertisement of Postum I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said, 'Yes' and that he used it in his family and it was all it claimed to me.

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily, and in about two weeks I could sleep better and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh. I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age.

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were coffee drinkers, but they have not drank any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

A Remarkable Career

Interesting Points in the Life of the Late Sir Wm. Van Horne

Sir William Van Horne, who died at Montreal recently, rose from the foot of the ladder to wealth and fame as one of the builders of Canada. Although he was born in the United States, in Will County, Illinois, February 3, 1843, and gained railway experience with railroads in the central and western United States, it was after his moving to Canada and becoming general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1882 that he achieved his most notable triumph by pushing the railway to completion across the continent.

All the rest of his active life he was one of the heads of the Canadian Pacific, being vice president from 1884 to 1888, president from 1888 to 1889, and chairman of the board of directors from 1899 to 1910.

Sir William was the son of Cornelius Covenhoven Van Horne, who was a lawyer at Joliet, Ill. The death of his father left young Van Horne to fight the battle of life when he was only 13 years of age. It appears he was fascinated from the first with the life of a railway man, for his first job was in the railroad yards. He soon afterwards became a telegraph operator for the Illinois Central, and his strides ahead in various capacities with the Michigan Central railway and the Chicago and Alton brought him up to his first important executive position as general superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern in 1871. Before going to Canada he also served as general manager of the Southern Minnesota railway and general superintendent of the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

He superintended the extension of the Canadian Pacific to the western coast and was present at the driving of the last spike, Nov. 7, 1885. The total mileage which later came under his control was over 3,500.

Aside from his fame as a railroad builder, Sir William became a master of finance and was often pointed out as one of the score of men who formed the foundation of Canadian money. He was interested as an officer or director of a large number of corporations in Canada, the United States and Cuba. In the latter place he forged the Cuba railway company with a capital of $8,000,000.

He was knighted by Queen Victoria in May, 1894, in recognition of his remarkable work in Canada, which included not only his railway and industrial work, but semi-public service as governor of McGill university, Queen Victoria hospital and numerous other institutions and notable contributions to the Canadian store of art treasures. The latter, which filled his mansion in Montreal, included paintings by many of the old masters and collections of Japanese art objects, which altogether represent a fortune.

During the advocacy in 1911 of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, Sir William Van Horne was conspicuous as one of those who opposed the idea. One of the illustrations with which he drove home his point was this:

"Our trade is $97 per capita; that of the United States $33. In other words, the water in our millpond stands at 97; theirs at 33, and they want us to take away the dam."

Some interesting sidelights on the character and ability of the late Sir William Van Horne are contained in a recent article in the Canadian Century.

Speaking of his great work in the construction of the C.P.R. the writer says:

"There are many picturesque accessories to lighten the record of such a man as Sir William. I like that picture of him that you hear from the old construction bosses of how, when he was out in the wilderness, with his armies of workmen from the Orient and Occident, carrying to a successful consummation thousands of miles of what were regarded as engineering impossibilities—how in the starlit nights in the vastness of the Rockies or the solitary waste of the plains, there would flow out upon the listening straining of music—the solace of a Chopin nocturne or the deeper melody of a Beethoven tone poem—telling Indian and Orient and European alike that the big chief Van Horne had been pleased with the results of the day's struggle with primeval care.

That music was of the big chief's own making—it came from his beloved violin.

To have built the C.P.R. was a greater achievement than the building of any other railway had ever been—a greater achievement than the building of any future railway can be. For he built through an unknown, untried land; he had to be prophet as well as pioneer, seer as well as general. The stories of the triumph, the humor and the tragedy of this great task may yet be gathered from the memory of living men and intimates of Sir William, like the friend he calls Tom Shaughnessy have heard scores and scores of such stories from Sir Williams' own lips.

Such stories for instance, as he tells of how he was once lost amid the interminable mountains of British Columbia; how he wandered all day, swallowed up in a vast landscape that stretched away in an endless sea of snow and glacier peaks, and how towards evening down among the trees on a mountain side he espied smoke, how he crawled on his hands and knees to the camp, fearing that it might be hostile Indians, and how to this big man with his giant hunger there floated on the breeze the glorious smell of frying beefsteak, betokening the fleshpots of a white man—as indeed it was—of his own surveyors.

When after the railway was built he took on the job of letting the world know of its attractiveness, he got artists to paint pictures of the scenery.

Sir William was a student, a deep not a superficial, student of every school of art. So much so, that he could usually tell by a glance at a picture by either a modern or an old master the name of the man who painted it. In literature Sir Williams' taste ran to the works of men who leave their impress on their time.

A Real Asthma Relief.—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements. Its claims are conservative indeed, when judged by the cures which it performs. Expect real relief and permanent benefit when you buy this remedy and you will not have cause for disappointment. It gives permanent relief in many cases where other so called remedies have utterly failed.

Gentleman—I wouldn't mind helping you if I thought there was anything in you.

Tramp—Gimme a dime, boss, an' see how quick dere'll be somethin' in me.

"Did you ever dream of being a pirate when you were a boy?"

"Oh, yes. Isn't it queer? Now I'm in the prosaic business of managing an automobile repair shop."

"Umph! You didn't miss it so far."



MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label

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E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

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Million Dollar Contract

Canadian Woollen Mills Get Giant Order From Italy

Canadian woollen mills are working on a huge order from the Italian government. This order is for one hundred thousand blankets and no less than six hundred thousand woollen shirts. It was placed through the Italian commission in London and was obtained through the sending of personal representatives to England by the Canadian mills. These representatives dealt directly with the Italian commission and were able to satisfy them as to the capacity of the Canadian industry for turning out the quantity and quality required.

An important factor in obtaining the contract was the undertaking of the department of trade and commerce to assume the responsibility for the inspection of the goods. The contract is worth a million dollars. Already deliveries are commencing to be made. The goods will be sent via New York to Genoa as the most direct route.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first, and they grow more popular daily.

Kaiser Shed Tears

"No Hope For Final Redemption of France"

A despatch from Basle, Switzerland, to Le Temps says that a South German Socialist named Anton Fendrich has just published a pamphlet wherein he relates an interview with the Kaiser at the battlefront in northern France. "Fendrich expresses belief in the sincerity of the Kaiser's desires to preserve peace before the rupture of last year.

"Concerning the French," says the writer, "the emperor hoped, as we all did at first, to conquer their resistance. Like other nations, we held too high an opinion of the French. Their manner of making war is full of nameless horror, of the most frightful acts, which can only be recounted some day in a secret book.

"During the half hour's interview the emperor, despite his repugnance, recounted facts the truth of which no one can doubt, confirmed as they are under solemn oath, and which leave no hope whatever of the final redemption of France."

With tears the Kaiser declared France to be a doomed country, Fendrich adds:

"These tears expressed shame as well as grief at such demoralization in a people which had always been regarded as chivalrous and noble, but had now become the victim of a fixed idea."

The Kaiser ended by saying that a consequence of the war would be the unification and purification of Germany so that she would become apt for the historic task incumbent upon her as the heart of Europe, and lay the foundation for a new European humanity.

Captain Bernier Discovers Land

Captain Joseph Bernier, Canadian Arctic explorer, has returned on the vessel Guide, after a successful trip to new land discovered in the north, known as Baffin Island, which in 1916 will be recognized as a Canadian possession. This newly-discovered land, which is located in the Arctic archipelago, about 2,500 miles from Quebec, comprises 500,000 acres of territory as extensive as France and Italy combined. The only casualty reported by Captain Bernier, was the loss of one life, a German, who while taking photos of the islands, wandered too far away from the Eskimo settlement and was lost.

Altogether the trip was successful in every way and brings to a close Captain Bernier's fiftieth year of life on the water.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,

T. B. LAVERS, St. John.

The Scot in Canada

Sir Robert Borden, in a letter to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh expressing regret that his arrangements would not permit him to visit Scotland before he returned to Canada said:

"Scotsmen here indeed filled a great place in the national life of our Dominion, and played a notable part in its development and upbuilding. Thus the people of Canada feel themselves bound by the closest associations with Scotland and with Edinburgh in particular.

"Of course," said Farmer Corntossel. "Josh's superior knowledge is a great thing."

"Don't you think it has a practical value?"

"Yes, I suppose it has. But I noticed this afternoon that his bein' able to call a yaller jacket by his real scientific name didn't make the critter a bit more sociable or forbearin'."

The Insolvent—Tell me, is it a crime to be poor?

The Lawyer—Not in this state, sir. The charge for my opinion on the subject is five dollars. Pay my clerk and go out quietly.

Canadian Cattle for France

Beginning of Trade Which Will be Built up Between Canada and Europe

According to the Weekly Bulletin of the department of trade and commerce, 1,021 heads of Canadian cattle have arrived in France. This is a beginning of the importation by France of 100,000 live cattle that will be required to keep up the stock of the country which is being depleted by war conditions. Arrangements have been made whereby France is to receive from England 20,000 tons of frozen meat. In addition to this, there will be required from thirty thousand to forty thousand head of cattle to feed the army. The report says, "In connection with the import into France of Canadian cattle it is interesting to note that 1,021 heads of Canadian cattle have already arrived at Saint Nazaire, all of which have given the utmost satisfaction in every respect. The French government and the parliamentary agricultural committee were both represented at the post of Saint Nazaire, where the Canadian cattle arrived, and everyone was greatly impressed with the quantity of the animals imported from Canada, and especially of the favorable conditions under which the transportation of these animals was carried out."

This is only a beginning, however, of the stock trade which will be built up between Canada and the European countries. After the war is over France, as well as the other countries now engaged in war, will require many cattle to restock the farms and ranges which have become depleted. We shall probably have to compete with the United States, but if we prepare now and breed what the market requires, we shall be in a position to get our share of the trade.

French Tribute

What would have become of us, even after the battle of the Marne, if the German fleet had driven us from the seas and had blockaded us; if Germany had been able to revictual herself in America and elsewhere? Britain goes to war. Immediately the German fleet is forced to confine itself to its own territorial waters. Germany is blockaded and cut off from countries which supplied her with cotton, metals and munitions of all sorts; from countries where, too, are one million of her reservists, who are unable to rejoin. Our army is reinforced by an army which is being made up, slowly but surely, of all the best fighting material, not only in Britain, but in Canada, South Africa and Australasia, and our financial power is being consolidated by its financial power in the world, the power which, in the twelfth month of war, is capable of raising, without inconvenience to herself, a loan of £640,000,000.—La Guerre Sociale (Paris).

Champion Shot Killed

Lieut. A. N. V. Ommundsen, of Edinburgh, Scotland, champion shot of the British empire, is reported to have been killed while fighting in Flanders. Lieut. Ommundsen was the winner of the chief prizes at the shooting tourneys held at Bisley, England, including the King's prize, which he took at the meeting of the National Rifle association in 1910. He has been a member of international rifle teams.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs: "The explosion in Okhta munition factory at Petrograd, which killed scores and crippled the Russian army's supply, was caused by one of the head workers who was German. He left his house, which was in the plant, telling his housekeeper that if he had not returned within a given time it would indicate that he had been shown out of Russia as most other Germans had been. In that event, he told her to call a fellow worker by pressing a certain button. The man did not return and the woman followed his instructions and pressed the button. The explosion followed."

Imperial Growth

The Canadian premier does not doubt that after victory our imperial structure will grow further, because it is a living thing, and growth is its law. It is the old problem in a new form—to meet the needs of a changing world without throwing away the heritage of our past progress. If on the whole perhap, the British people may claim in their history to have solved this problem with an exceptional degree of success, let us hope that the genius of the race may be with us to solve it once more in its ever-growing complexities and on its ever-widening arenas.—London Daily Chronicle.

Bill—I see the deepest trench of the seas yet discovered is off Mindanao, in the Pacific, 32,088 feet.

Jill—That may be useful information when the sailors take to fighting in trenches.

Another Boat For Canadian Meat

Richard Reid, agent-general for Ontario, states that it is expected that another ship will be provided shortly by the admiralty for the Canadian meat trade. This will have triple the accommodation of that now loading at Montreal, and will sail from Halifax.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do you ever buy on a margin?"

"Never."

"Well, why don't you? It seems to me much safer to dabble around the edge and avoid getting in too deep."

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N°1 N°2 N°3

THERAPION

the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

LOW PRICES! HIGH QUALITIES! BETTER SERVICE!

This week we wish to remind you that we have a big stock of cold weather goods. And that we are always pleased to have you come in and see our stock.

Wool Blankets and Comforters	Ladies Furs
White blankets 4.25 to $7 pr	We have a large assortment
Grey " 3.00 to $6 pr	of furs for you to choose
Arctic brand Comforters 2.50 to 15.00 each	from and at prices to suit every purse. : : : : :

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls--Underwear, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery

Our grocery department will be found stocked with a full line of fresh dependable goods

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS. BRING THEM IN.

Our aim is service. No trouble to show goods

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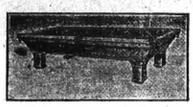
We are doing big business because of quality and low price. We are Beating outside competitors at every turn of the hand. The reason is obvious. Low price and quality must prevail.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to announce to all our customers that F. E. FRASER & CO., Successors to C. T. Lally, are now handling our products, which they will sell at usually low prices. Your patronage is solicited and everything will be done to ensure good service, treatment & quality

Remember our goods are made in Wainwright

WAINWRIGHT MILLING CO. WAINWRIGHT



THE PALACE BILLIARD HALL

CIGAR COUNTER

OUR BUSINESS IS TO GET YOUR BUSINESS

We carry the largest and most up-to-date stock of cigars, cigarettes, tobaccos and pipes, between Edmonton and Winnipeg. Our large turnover enables us to keep fresh and up-to-date goods in stock at all times.

ALL THE LEADING IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC TOBACCOS KEPT IN STOCK

THE PALACE BILLIARD HALL

NOW'S THE TIME TO STOCK UP ! !

We have received a carload of

LAKE OF THE WOODS FLOUR

And are now selling at the following LOW PRICES:

Five Roses, 98 lbs.	$3.40	Five Roses 49 lbs.	$1.75
Harvest Queen "	$3.15	Rolled Oats, 20 "	.90
Roaled Oats 8 lbs.	.40	Bran and Shorts on hand.	

Guaranteed to produce more bread and better bread than any flour on the market.

SOLD ONLY AT

THE WAINWRIGHT BAKERY

A. CULLEY, Prop. - - Main Street

LOCAL MINISTERS SPEAK FERVENTLY ON PATRIOTISM

Sermons of a patriotic character were delivered in the three local Protestant churches on Sunday last. Following is given some of the most impressive of the remarks of the local ministers.

REV. K. SWENERTON

"And now in this time of national crisis, the call goes out to our Canadian people and shall we not show ourselves a great people and a great nation? The response should be willing and sacrificial. We must all do our part gladly and to the utmost of our ability.

"According to your ability, pay generously to the Patriotic fund for the sake of honor, justice and freedom, for the sake of your country, the soldiers who have gone and their loved ones who remain".

REV. H. ASSITER

"The time has now arrived, as never before, when men must transfer their membership from the 'Help-myself Society', to the 'Help One Another Guild'.

"We have counted the cost and are prepared to pay. And so from far flung borders of the Empire, Britain's sons and daughters, have heard the call and have cried out in the passion of their patriotism: 'Here am I, send me'.

"One of the latest additions to the noble army of martyrs bears this inscription: 'Edith Cavell; she hath done what she could'. Are we doing what we can? The call to do our bit, the call to sacrifice for the sake of others rings in our very souls at this moment. It is an imperative, an urgent, a Divine call. If we can take up arms and go into the conflict, it is our duty, our privilege to go. But if for some legitimate cause we are detained at home, still we may share in the work of our brothers, the work of bearing the burdens of others. I refer to the noble work of the Patriotic Association.

"An unparalleled crisis in world's history, calls for supreme sacrifice on the part of every one of us. Let there be no shirkers among us, Let be no niggards".

REV. THOS. MURPHY

War means much to any nation. War costs something. There is the commercial cost, the financial cost, but the greatest and most appalling cost is the vital cost—the cost of human lives. War takes men, it drains the countries best blood, and right nobly has our Dominion responded to the call and sent men, right nobly have our men gone, sacrificing home, mother, wife and children to fight the battles of justice and freedom, but still the call is for "men, more men and yet more men".

"The question that comes to everyone of us today is: what am I giving, what am I sacrificing and what can I sacrifice in the intereste of liberty and order. You may not be able to go to the battle-front to dig a trench and fight in it. But you may do much my brother. You can dig deep down in your pockets and throw up a liberal subscription to the Patriotic Fund.

"The Canadian Patriotic Fund supports the wives and families of those who have gone to the battle-front to maintain our freedom. It is not a local organization, nor a provincial organization but a dominion wide organization. At the present time it is caring for over 20,000 families. The amount to be raised from the Wainwright Constituency as its share for the second year of the great war is $4,500, I believe that amount can be raised. Tomorrow your patriotism and loyalty will be tested by the amount you are willing to contribute.

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In our underwear Dept. we boast of being able to show our customers a wide range of pure wool two-piece and combination suits at the

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tailored and bench finished in all the season's latest fabrics. Ask to see our range of blue serges. Prices ranging from

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